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Gazetteer

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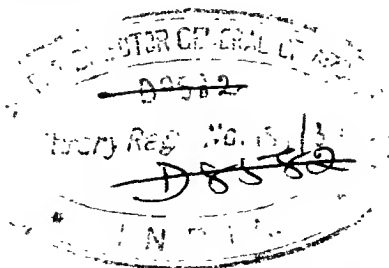
Province of Sind

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Larkana District
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LARKANA

DESCRIPTION.

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III.

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Larkana District lies between 25° 53' and 28° North latitude and 67° 11' and 68° 33' on the right bank of the

Position and area.

river Indus and covers an area of 5,057 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat: at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, viz.,

Physical Features.

(1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the low lands which lie between the Kohistan and the Indus. The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mountains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the Laki hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as *Kakrio*, or *Kukrio* (i.e., broken), the next as *Kara* (black) or *Zarad* (yellow), the third as *Pinaro* (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named Kute-ji-kabar (i.e., the Dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea level, and fifteen hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as Daryaro which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, rugged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kafir Kot," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the revival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as *Salvadora indica* and *persica*, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called *Pis* (*Chamorops ritchiana*) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are industriously dammed for purposes of irrigation.

Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manchhar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or " Lets ". The Kashmor flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Muhro Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Garhi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate the country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river bunds have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last forty-five years the safety of the country has been practically assured. The result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of *babul* trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehar, Kakar and southern part of Labdarya Talukas there is a good deal of *kalar*. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between the Western Nara and the Indus. To the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country which is known as the 'kacha' assumes the bare and dreary aspect of *pat*. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles, is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Sehwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khirthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badhra Range, which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manchhar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet, lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of all these hills has been described in the 'A' Volume.

The river Indus flows for about 150 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course of this district, which it takes its channel is not constant.

Rivers.

To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where Nawabshah district runs parallel to Larkana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Manchhar Lake and Aral River form a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as *Nais*. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the *Gaj Nai*, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Khirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakar Taluka, another southwards towards Johi, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the *bands* built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manchhar Lake.

There are other *Nais* worthy of notice. The *Mazarani Nai*, when in flood, flows into Warah Taluka and ends in the Hamal *Dhand*. At Mazarani about six miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 250 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this *band* and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The *Khenji Nai* is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important *Nai* between it and the *Mazarani Nai* is the *Sita Nai* which opens out into the Ghaibi Dero Jagir in Kambar Taluka.

Dilan Nai.—This is formed of three smaller *Nais* which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large Ganero *Dhand* near Garkan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this *Nai* throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the *Nai* in a year of heavy rainfall.

Salari Nai is a shorter *Nai*, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing

much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhand near Khairpur Nathanshah.

The *Nali Nai* is the most important *Nai* in Johi Taluka after the *Nai Gaj*. The other *Nais* only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the *Nai Gaj* all the *Nais* in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the *Nai Gaj* and the Sehwan *Nais*.

Nai Naing and *Nai Bandhi* are the more important of the Sehwan *Nais*, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

The district is rich in *dhands* or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals from the east and of the *nais* from the west. Foremost among these is the Ganero about ten miles from Mehar, the largest sheet of water in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambar Taluka the Changro *dhand* contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haso, Lahori and Lang in Kambar Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including Changro are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all *dhands* in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the Nara, the hill *Nais* and the Aral river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the Nara, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The Nara, Manchhar and Aral together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation, in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the Aral at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the Nara is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the Aral reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a bad year it has shrunk to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes. In 1921-22, 14,575 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 30,892. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting

on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Stray Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge siluroids," six or seven feet in length.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind Frontier the severest in the Province. The great heat of the summer months is little mitigated by even such breezes as visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add moisture to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "Chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, i.e., May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region, but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last (25) twenty-five years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher: in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season, which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 82° in the last twenty-five years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3·28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty-five years was 22·46 inches at Mir khan in 1917, and the minimum 16 cents at Johi in 1918. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitarium in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statistics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Danna Towers and reside at

Danna Towers and
Darhyaro.

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Harar valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during some reverse of fortune and where they built a fort, or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Harar hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumably are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "obviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe." Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mehar. The best route now is by the Nai Makhi, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be $84^{\circ}20'$ in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76° . High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has always been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the *pat* is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not surprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and a subsequent visit to the place was made by one of his successors. Mr. W. H. Lucas, in March 1916.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1921 was 597,960 of whom 499,553 or about 83 per cent. were Mussalmans and 97,132 or nearly 17 per cent. Hindus, while 1,275 individuals were registered under other heads.* From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi and Larkana Districts we get the marginally noted figures for the population of the district at the time of each previous census. They show a steady growth for each decade.

Census Details.

1872	..	477,513
1881	..	483,744
1891	..	594,896
1901	..	656,083

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is shown below :—

Year.	Total population.	Home born population.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.
1911	840	853	838	850
1921	805	817	804	832

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile. In spite of the barren region in the south, the average number of its inhabitants for the whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,057 square miles, is 118 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 114 per mile. The most densely populated rural region is the Larkana Taluka, which has nearly 279 inhabitants to the square mile, and the least is Sehwan Taluka with 27 persons to the square mile. In 1921 more than 3 per cent. of the population were in the towns. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the margin.

Distribution.

1872	..	10,643
1881	..	13,188
1891	..	12,019
1901	..	14,543
1911	..	16,097
1921	..	17,723

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total population of 597,960, about 577,090 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from

Migration.

Baluchistan and Rajputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, artizans and traders from the Punjab, and men from North-West Frontier Province. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourths are Lohanas. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchis, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chandko (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahuis who appear separately in no other district except Karachi mustered 19,785 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. Nearly half of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Sindhi and Sheikhs.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief, Nawab Ali Nawaz *alias* Ghaibi Khan *walad* Muhammad Khan, lives at Ghaibi Dero in Kambar Taluka, the headquarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdadkot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 216,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammed rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis, and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the *jagir* should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class *jagir* subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazarana not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession". This is the only *jagar* in Sind to which such a condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any succession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the jagirdars and zamindars resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sehwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Rind held a jagir in Sehwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wadero Mir Muhammad *walad* Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar Jagirdar, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his *jagir* is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small *jagirs* in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lagharis, Khosas and others. The only first class Jagirdar besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Aluma Tikamdas grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a jagir of 10,457 bigalis in Sehwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the 'A' Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keene's

army in 1838. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more especially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Saiyids in the district, the Lakiari Saiyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district, a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V IN 'A' VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1921-1922 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafir khanas, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchhar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

Soil and Cultivation. The Larkana division consists of talukas Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Mirokhan.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the further side of these bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail" country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghogharo having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area

is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhan.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sukkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar, Warah and Labdaria talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which lead the drainage of the district southward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having depression stretching across the centre between the kacha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous: the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

Labdaria.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Larkana and Kambar talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bund and the river the kachas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nim, Siriah and Babul at Bakrani, Dokri and Badeh are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (i) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Manchhar Lake, (ii) Land dependent upon rain and (iii) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and *barani* land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hassan.

It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much *rabi* cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phulji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the 'kacha' to distinguish it from Sind, *i.e.*, the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The 'Kacha' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the Nai Gaj and the other *Nais*. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 59 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lake and 4 per cent. on the Nai Gaj, the other *Nais* and on rainfall.

Dadu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one-third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited :

1. *Latiari*.—Suitable for wheat, cotton, gram, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
2. *Gasiari*.—Suitable for rice and wheat.
3. *Chiki*.—Suitable for all crops.
4. *Nao*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
5. *Dasar*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
6. *Kalrathi*.—Suitable for rice and jambho.
7. *Kalar*.—Unsuitable for any crop.

The principal crops grown in the district
are :—

Kharif crops

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana and Mehar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called Sugdasi. In the very best lands it yields at least two kharars per acre.

Juari is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Ratodero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in deh Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (sailabi) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (*bosi*). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are *Gaj* and *Thori*.

Rape and Jambo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakar Kambar, Mehar and Warah Talukas only. Jambo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverain kacha tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ('A' Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the 'A' Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

TABLE XI AND XII.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the 'A' Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring classes in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jambho. The export by river is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1921-1922, 3,17 tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 326 tons of wheat were exported, and 631 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece goods and such commodities as are required in every day life being the chief article to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture. Fifty-four factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the 'A' Volume. A light railway has been constructed for Larkana upto Dodapur in the Upper Sind Frontier District and its extension upto Jacobabad is under contemplation.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable and boats regularly ply on them.

The road communications of the district are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, *i.e.*, the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages :—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki to Sehwan.	12	Good road, metalled in part and bridged.	Head quarter station of the Taluka of Sehwan, contains a Railway Station, District Bungalow, Camping ground, Musafirkhana and well water. Water from the Aral is available during the inundation season.

Stage	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Dadu ..	23	Good road ..	Taluka Headquarter town. Has a Railway Station, Camping ground, District Bungalow, etc.
Puranodero ..	10	Good road ..	Two miles from Phulji Road Station, Public Works Department Bungalow.
Sita ..	12	Good road ..	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Radban ..	13	Kalar land ; after rain the road is very heavy for several days.	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Badeh ..	10	Fair road ..	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Larkana ..	19	Road very good through cultivation. <i>Nalis</i> all bridged.	Headquarters station of the District.
Naodero ..	13	Road good ..	Public Works Department Bungalow

At about four miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Taluka of Sukkur District.

The following are the branch roads:—

At Sehwan the Aral is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubak Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubak Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talti, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubak town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu: one goes west to the taluka town of Johi, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Puranodero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Puranodero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Khairpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Radhan. a branch road goes west to Tharri Mohbat, where a Public Works Department Bungalow is to be found on the Western Nara, and thence to Mehar (9 miles).

From Badeh branch roads lead to Almani (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (5 miles north-east), Nasirabad (7 miles north-west) and Mehar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important :—Larkana to Bakrani (7 miles) and to Dokri (15 miles south); to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west); to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaibidero to Shahdadt (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west; to Chausul (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which lie to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Khairpur Nathan Shah to Mehar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and on to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Badeh. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east), Ghaibidero (west), Dost Ali (north-west), Shahdadt (north), Mirokhan and Sujawal (north north-east) Ratodero (north-east), and Khairpur Juso (south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Khairpur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Board.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIX, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 10 nominated and 20 elected members.

Local Boards. The former include the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The elected members consist of one or tw. delegates from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by landholders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana	4	8	1	..	13
Labdarya	4	10	..	..	14
Kambar	5	8	1	1	15
Ratodero	6	8	1	..	15
Mirokhan	4	8	..	..	12
Mehar	5	8	1	1	15
Kakar	5	9	..	1	15
Warah	5	8	1	1	15
Sehwan	4	7	..	1	12
Dadu	4	8	..	..	12
Johi	4	7	..	1	12

The Mirokhan Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number twelve including three Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu and one at Mehar created in 1922.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Sind Madressah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 5,000 per annum to the Larkana Madressah.

The Board has purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878, there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arazi in Sehwan Taluka was removed from the list on the

introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathanshah, Johi, Mehar and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, *i.e.*, Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Bubak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principal has now been introduced into the District. Each municipality elects their own President and Vice-President and members excepting four members who are nominated by the Commissioner. The Larkana municipal Council consists of 30 members. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty five years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 86,602, Expenditure Rs. 83,752. Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc., from educational institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana and Kambar are of those towns in Sind which have tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the experiment has been successful. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 17,303 per annum. Rs. 12,309 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 14,525 on lighting, and Rs. 3,940 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 17,941 per annum, but of this Government paid 8,944. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 1,638 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 4-1-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is shown below :—

Municipality.	Councillors.			Population in 1921.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
Kambar ..	4	16	20	7,643
Ratodero ..	4	8	12	5,565
Sehwan ..	4	8	12	4,423
Bubak ..	4	6	10	2,820

The Municipalities have their own elected President and Vice-President. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses, which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 4-13-10 per head per annum in Ratodero to Rs. 1-13-9 in Bubak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for 27 years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX-A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty-seven years ending 1921-1922 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty-seven years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 224 are boys' and 8 are girls' schools. All the schools are superior schools teaching up to the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 57·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 36·8 per cent. of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the 7 Municipal schools are boys' schools, being day schools. No fees are charged in all Municipal Primary schools and 25 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge in secondary schools. Muhammadans constitute about 30 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aided schools.—There were 212 aided schools with 6,583 pupils including 2,077 girls in the district during 1921-1922.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are

Indigenous Schools.

commonly held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed for the district.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle Secondary Education. School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the School leaving certificate Examination. There is one High School in the district.

The number of Middle Schools in the district in 1921 was 7. Of these 3 were the Municipal Schools at Sehwan, Ratodero and Kambar and 4 private aided schools at Banguldero, Dadu and Talti, and Mehar.

The Sehwan School was started in 1854. It teaches upto the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1921 was 584. The expenditure in 1921-1922 amounted to Rs. 13,416 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,339.

The Kambar and Ratodero Schools are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches upto the fifth standard and the latter upto the fourth. In 1922 the number of boys on the rolls was 85 at Kambar and 77 at Ratodero. The expenditure was Rs. 6,162 and 8,038 and the Government grant Rs. 2,154 and 2,884 for the two schools respectively.

The school at Talti was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches up to the fourth standard.

Madressah Tul Islam, Larkana—This institution owes its origin to Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a double storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed. and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moulvi. Only the Principal is an under graduate.

In 1921-1922 there were 49 pupils. In the same year there were 33 boarders, all of whom were maintained out of the Madressah funds. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the moulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1921-1922 was Rs. 10,686 and its income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Contribution from Government	2,247
Contribution from Larkana Municipality ..	600
Contribution from the District Local Board ..	5,000
Fees and Fines	891
Subscriptions	209
Other sources	295
The deficit was met from the previous balances which amounted to	12,517

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 66 elected members and 3 nominated members.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the Khaikhah, Al-Hakikat and the Larkana Gazette and Sada Bahar. The Khaikhah was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of these papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

The only public Library is at Larkana and is known as the Giles Library. It was opened in 1884 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per mensem.

There are two other private libraries organized by Shewa mandali and Brotherhood. They are open to the Public. Besides there is Bolus library at Kambar and Hey free reading room at Nasirabad.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXII AND XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1909. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madressah, and is an one-storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual menial staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kacheri. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem was 14 and 92 respectively in 1921-1922. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 16,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zenana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

There are 9 dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

There are three Veterinary dispensaries at Larkana, Dadu and Mehar. The former was opened in 1904 in hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 70 and that of out-patients 1,106. The dispensary is supported by grants from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 13 and that of out-patients 820. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The dispensary at Mehar was opened only in August 1922. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The District is divided into eleven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	Number of Tapas.	Number of Dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
Ratodero	.. Ratodero	16	63	27° 37' and 28° North Latitude 68° 4' and 68° 33' East Longitude.	233	52,517	Rs. 2,16,072
Mirokhan	.. Mirokhan	16	70	27° 42' and 27° 58' North Latitude 67° 49' and 68° 12' East Longitude.	288	44,163	2,46,240
Larkana	.. Larkana	23	60	27° 27' and 27° 46' North Latitude 68° 1' and 68° 28' East Longitude.	219	78,883	3,43,178
Kambar	.. Kambar	18	63	27° 19' and 27° 52' North Latitude 67° 14' and 68° 10' East Longitude.	473	77,446	3,52,501
Labdaria	.. Dokri	19	64	27° 6' and 27° 30' North Latitude 67° 59' and 68° 24' East Longitude.	326	68,764	2,63,615
Warah	.. Warah	16	69	27° 13' and 27° 33' North Latitude 67° 33' and 68° 6' East Longitude.	418	58,179	3,20,717
Mehar	.. Mehar	17	66	27° 2' and 27° 21' North Latitude 67° 31' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	327	54,490	2,93,151
Kakar	.. Khairpur Nathanshabh	18	76	26° 53' and 27° 14' North Latitude 67° 12' and 67° 57' East Longitude.	448	44,214	2,33,343
Dadu	.. Dadu	16	54	26° 34' and 27° 3' North Latitude 67° 41' and 68° 3' East Longitude.	297	45,892	1,75,214
Johi	.. Johi	18	101	26° 7' and 27° North Latitude 67° 11' and 67° 47' East Longitude.	755	32,079	1,26,300
Sehwan	.. Sehwan	15	69	25° 53' and 26° 39' North Latitude 67° 29' and 67° 58' East Longitude.	1,273	41,333	1,01,802

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar, Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter District, which since has been known as the Sukkur District. Three divisions were formed, the Sehwan comprising the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twenty-two dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new Taluka in the north-west extremity of the District with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero Taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Larkana Taluka to Kambar. Ratodero division has since been absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-division. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector. In 1901 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhtyarkars, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu. Dadu Court has since been abolished as a result of retrenchment. Ratodero Sub-Division was also absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-divisions—Larkana Division now comprises of Larkana, Ratodero, Mirokhan and Kambar and Mehar Sub-Division of Labdaria, Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Bubak, a small town in the Sehwan Taluka, lies in 26° 27' North Latitude and 67° 46' East Longitude. It is situated

Bubak. on the northeast bank of the Manchhar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Talti and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 2,820 at the census of 1921. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Musafirkhana and an intoxicating drugs warehouse under the control of the Excise Department. Bubak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the 'A' Volume (*see* page 391). Bhang is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 26° 44'

Dadu. North Latitude and 67° 49' East Longitude. It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Johi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It has since a notified area Committee. It had a population of 2,996 at the census of 1921. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Musafirkhana.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude 27° 22' and East Longitude

Dokri. 68° 8', is the headquarters of the Labdarya Taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,246 at the census of 1921 and contains a District Bungalow, Kacheri, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Johi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and

Johi. lies in 26° 41' North Latitude and 67° 39' East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu, the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Musafirkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,549 at the census of 1921.

Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in

Kambar. 27° 35' North Latitude and 68° 2' East Longitude and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana. It is the railway station on the light railway. A light

railway has been constructed. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 7,613 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Musafirkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Baluch raiders in 1844, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles northeast from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Fatehpur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana canal, *i.e.*, the Ghar canal (see 'A' Volume, page 109). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A. H. 1188 (A. D. 1774), 158 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with *chiroli* (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Hassan. The building is of historical rather than archæological interest.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude $27^{\circ} 5'$ and East Longitude $67^{\circ} 47'$, is the headquarter station of Kakar Taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station Sita Road. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. It has a Notified Area Committee. The population was 1,184 at the census of 1921. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhanudin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 Hijri. The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Shahal Muhammad and grandfather of Nur Mahammad Kalhora, is close to the western high road of the Taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A.H. (1708 A.D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khudabad is the site of an old city in Dadu Taluka on the line of railway between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A.D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khudabad to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years latter in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The

Talpurs plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desertion of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station of Khudabad, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts, one 80 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet, and the height is 34 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In this building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it:—"Unlike the rest which, however floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically, this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. It represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspread between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness, but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Masjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the joints of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque. It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II-a, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khudabad is situated the tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it: "It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside with clubs, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's *fakirs* beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the Taluka of the same name, lies in 27° 33' North Latitude and 68° 16' East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghar canal, which is here spanned by two

Larkana.

bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larak, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana, but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalhoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabad about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shah Bahara, whose Mausoleum remains. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief dépôt for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghar and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, *i.e.*, the Chandka country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationary until 1901, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,097 and 1921 to 17,723. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this increase. The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, *viz.*, silk and cotton, however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghar canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town

out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madressah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluka office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the travellers' bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden. It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House, Karachi, and the Residency, Jacobabad, the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Lahori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School now converted into High school stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggests at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large durbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Head-quarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriors. The newly built bungalow for the District Judge conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, blush gray and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an

octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A.H. 1188 (*i.e.*, A.D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shahal Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in $27^{\circ}11'$

Mehar. North Latitude and $67^{\circ}52'$ East Longitude.

It contains a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Civil Court, Police lines, School, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary and Veterinary dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant: carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. It has a Notified Area Committee now. The population at the census of 1921 was 2,746.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the taluka of that name, is in

Mirokhan. $27^{\circ}46'$ North Latitude and $68^{\circ}8'$ East Longitude. It is a small village and has only assumed

some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school and dispensary. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1921 was 1,649.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the taluka of that name ($27^{\circ}48'$ North

Ratodero. Latitude and $68^{\circ}20'$ East Longitude), is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,565

at the census of 1,921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Sehwan, the headquarter station of the taluka of the same name,

Sehwan. lies in $26^{\circ}26'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ}54'$ East Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the

verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the

Manchhar Lake into the Indus and is 178 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river Indus. The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, *via* Larkana and is distant 84 miles north-north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from Larkana. It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1921 was 4,423. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Musafir-khana. There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back so far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimana, where Sambos, the king of the hill men (probably a Sama), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A.D., and entered it with little opposition because though a son of King Dahar was a Governor, the townspeople were Buddhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Siwistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shahbeg Arghun took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussein the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daudpotras, Kalhoras and Panhwaras were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The victorious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Sheikh Usman Merwandi generally known as *Lal Shahbaz*. It would be difficult to say who

built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A.D. 1356, six years after the saint's death, by order of the Emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. This stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty facade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the door way hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and balustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Hussein. The Kalandar's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Makai in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair-ud-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of *Shahban* (the saint died on the 26th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings :—

Date of birth of Makhdum Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri. Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 650 Hijri, 21st of Shahban. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 757 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient dome of Hazarat Makhdum had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiyid *alias* Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the courtyards and built two *Masjids* and placed these two stones in the well of the "Khangah" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couplets.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the skies, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set? If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A.H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrine of Hussaini Saheb Shahbaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front dome.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the courtyard was repaired by the hand of Chatta *Sangtarash*.

The seal of the Kalandar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Sehwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, late Professor of Persian at the Sind College:—

(1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the affable disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steed of the revolving sky notwithstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.

(2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jame (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage, the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.

(3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (i.e., the completion of the mosque)?

The words *panah-i-farukh* spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A.D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussein was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Sehwan its Jame-Masjid.

The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Lakiari Saiyids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort "supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great," though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa" would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhousie thus refers to it in a report written in 1839, when it was less damaged than it is now :— "This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan and after visiting a ruined *idgah* which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or rather said to have been built by him—we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high ; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 800 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed ; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." In his progress report for 1895-96 the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey wrote : "Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brick-bats, broken china, bones, charcoal and ash. The retaining walls have disappeared : they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—there the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warah, the headquarters station of the Warah taluka, is in $27^{\circ} 27'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 51'$ East Longitude.

Warah.

It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Musafirkhana, also a District Bungalow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeh at a distance of sixteen miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 804.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.					Number of occupied houses.
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.	
Mirokhan ..	288		61	44,163	24,345	19,818	..	44,163	7,678
Ratodero ..	233	1	63	52,517	29,050	23,467	5,565	46,952	9,090
Larkana ..	219	1	66	78,883	43,982	34,901	17,723	61,160	15,027
Kambar ..	473	1	61	77,446	42,869	34,577	7,613	69,833	12,473
Labdaria ..	326	..	57	68,764	38,444	30,320	..	68,764	11,794
Warah ..	418	..	65	58,179	32,187	25,992	..	58,179	10,034
Mohar ..	327	..	111	54,490	30,227	24,263	..	54,490	10,351
Kakar ..	448	..	69	44,214	24,427	19,787	..	44,214	7,797
Dadu ..	297	..	51	45,892	25,794	20,098	..	45,892	8,153
Johi ..	755	..	89	32,079	17,380	14,699	..	32,079	6,725
Sehwan ..	1,273	2	62	41,333	22,512	18,321	7,243	34,090	8,005
Total ..	5,057	5	758	597,960	331,217	266,743	38,144	559,816	107,122

Taluka.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.			Population in 1901.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Mirokhan ..	153	50,552	27,266	23,286	..	....	..
Ratodero ..	225	59,056	31,666	27,390	72,312	38,758	33,554
Larkana ..	360	85,502	46,337	39,165	100,827	54,518	46,309
Kambar ..	164	75,427	41,149	34,278	88,527	47,649	40,878
Labdaria ..	211	69,981	37,973	32,008	68,872	36,857	32,015
Warah ..	139	57,129	30,987	26,142	56,544	30,824	25,720
Mohar ..	167	58,221	31,906	26,315	58,434	31,721	26,713
Kakar ..	99	47,244	25,812	21,432	49,252	26,772	22,480
Dadu ..	115	54,677	29,813	24,864	55,318	29,545	25,773
Johi ..	42	50,187	27,417	22,770	51,218	27,873	23,345
Sehwan ..	32	52,903	28,906	23,997	54,779	29,586	25,193
Total ..	118	660,879	359,232	301,647	656,083	354,103	301,980

Note.—The Mirokhan Taluka was constituted after the census of 1911 hence separate figures for that Taluka for Columns 15 to 17 are not available.

TABLE II—

Part A—By

(At

Month.	Rain						
	Normal mean.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	n. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	3 40	0 7	..	..	..	0 4	0 16
February ..	0 15	0 5	0 33	0 64	0 1	..	0 17
March ..	0 32	0 38	..	..	0 40	0 6	0 9
April ..	0 14	..	0 26	..	..	0 34	0 12
May ..	0 6	..	..	0 16	..	0 8	0 18
June ..	0 8	0 8	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	0 88	..	0 3	0 37	..	0 50	1 13
August ..	0 74	1 0	2 45	..	..	0 14	..
September ..	0 36	..	1 70	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	0 3	..
December ..	0 14	..	0 28	..	..	0 52	..
Total ..	3 28	1 38	5 5	1 17	0 41	1 81	1 85

Part B—

Larkana ..	3 0	1 58	5 5	1 17	0 41	1 81	1 85
Kambar ..	2 86	1 73	3 47	1 32	1 11	1 99	1 34
Ratodero ..	3 04	3 13	4 69	0 91	0 47	2 75	1 53
Mehar ..	3 11	1 93	2 38	2 22	0 91	1 21	1 50
Labdaria ..	3 14	1 82	7 74	2 35	0 57	1 19	1 79
Warah ..	2 77	2 42	1 70	0 86	0 93	2 6	2 84
Kakar ..	3 28	2 39	2 33	2 9	0 90	3 8	1 48
Sehwan ..	4 59	4 14	6 6	3 86	0 46	2 32	1 87
Dadu ..	3 6	1 97	3 64	2 18	0 56	2 39	1 89
Johi ..	4 52	2 55	4 99	2 12	0 83	3 32	2 23
Mirokhan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average for over 40 years.

RAINFALL.

Months.

Larkana.)

fall.

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
....	0 3	0 27	0 49	...	....	0 79
....	....	0 2	0 26	1 88	0 92	....
0 2	0 24	0 58	0 5	1 90	0 5	...
....	0 68	....	0 4	....	1 15	0 10
0 13	0 9	....	....	....	...	....
0 75	....	....	....	0 12	2 10	....
0 2	5 78	....	0 40	....	0 11	1 43
0 93	...	...	....	1 33	2 27	0 30
1 88	....	...	0 3	0 85	....	....
....
....	0 1	0 11	....	....	....	....
0 3	....	...	0 4	....	...	....
3 76	6 83	0 98	1 31	6 8	6 60	2 62

By Talukas.

3 76	6 83	0 98	1 31	6 8	6 60	2 62
2 68	2 37	2 17	1 6	5 25	10 11	2 5
2 88	5 43	1 80	1 32	6 34	5 9	3 86
2 70	1 45	3 5	2 88	4 65	10 50	3 51
2 93	4 45	2 11	1 89	7 60	7 47	1 49
1 54	2 63	1 79	1 24	5 50	8 61	2 11
2 78	1 79	3 12	2 25	3 87	10 65	3 47
8 21	2 44	0 92	2 90	4 54	6 76	7 42
4 4	1 80	0 82	1 89	5 72	8 53	2 89
5 2	1 73	1 7	2 42	5 91	8 80	4 6
..

TABLE II—

Part A—By

(At

Month.	Rain						
	1909.	1910.	1910	1912	1913.	1914.	1915.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January	0 4	0 95	0 6	0 63	..	..	..
February	0 2	..	..	..	0 38	0 76	0 1
March	0 3	..	0 56	..	0 43	..	1 91
April	0 9	0 2	..	0 2	0 31	0 5	0 19
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	0 60	..	..	0 2	0 71	..
July	0 26	3 23	..	0 4	1 41	1 7	0 10
August	..	..	..	1 47	1 52	..	..
September	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..
October	..	..	0 17	..	..	0 80	0 19
November	..	..	..	..	..	0 9	..
December	0 5	..	..	0 2	1 34	..	..
Total	0 49	4 80	0 79	2 23	5 41	3 48	2 40

Part B—

Larkana	..	0 49	4 80	0 79	2 23	5 41	3 48	2 10
Kambar	..	0 62	4 37	1 5	1 62	5 28	5 2	2 54
RatoJero	..	0 64	5 37	2 13	1 53	5 2	3 44	2 39
Mehar ..	..	1 63	4 76	0 92	1 53	5 85	6 84	1 80
Labdaria	..	0 50	5 17	0 93	1 63	5 34	3 24	2 52
Warah	..	0 68	4 76	1 23	1 44	5 19	5 86	2 0
Kakar	..	2 9	6 42	1 41	1 1	7 57	6 39	0 87
Sehwan	..	6 24	10 97	1 83	2 29	11 31	7 32	1 51
Dadu ..	..	2 6	7 33	0 98	3 22	10 82	8 38	0 84
Johi ..	..	2 69	8 46	2 42	2 40	12 2	16 72	0 80
Mirokhan	..	..	..	..	*0 5	1 79	3 14	4 9

* From August

Note —Figures of rainfall at Mirokhan prior to August 1912 are not available, the

RAINFALL—*contd.**Months—contd.*

Larkana.)

fall.

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 7	0 8	....	0 10	....	....	0 4
0 1	....	....	0 6	0 24	....	0 17
...	0 56	0 12	....	....	....	....
....	0 5	....	0 74½	0 6	....	...
0 4	0 89	....	0 23	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	0 25	....	....
....	....	...	2 18	0 4	0 51	0 75
3 21	7 85	....	0 8	....	0 2	....
....	8 27	0 83	....	....	0 13	0 2
....
....	....	....	....	....	0 5	....
0 1	....	0 8	0 12	....	1 62	0 36
3 34	17 70	1 3	3 51½	0 59	2 33	1 34

By Talukas—contd.

3 34	17 70	1 3	3 51½	0 59	2 33	1 34
0 94	14 83	0 55	2 7	1 12½	1 86	0 29
1 60	17 93	0 32	1 88	2 38	1 31½	0 71
5 56	13 32	0 34	1 43½	1 71	4 84	0 92
3 81	18 9	0 27	1 69	0 82	2 97	0 25
5 23	13 16	0 27½	2 17½	0 83	2 97	0 62
6 15	16 52	0 86	0 82	2 39	3 82½	0 22
12 96	18 43	0 26	1 31	0 66	8 96	0 81
9 68	20 71	0 20	1 12	2 60	6 34	0 59
9 17	20 44	0 16	1 43	1 70	10 74	0 88
1 52½	22 46	0 26	1 65	0 68	2 3	0 50

to December.

Taluka having been created in 1911 and the rain guage having been installed in August 1912.

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.

(AT LARKANA.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1896 ..	69	47	115	87	102	86	63	51
1897 ..	69	41	114	80	108	82	85	54
1898 ..	80	44	110	78	108	84	88	51
1899 ..	77	40	111	79	108	82	93	59
1900 ..	76	40	110	76	109	82	88	55
1901 ..	78	46	117	73	113	83	90	54
1902 ..	81	46	110	76	110	86	84	60
1903 ..	03	41	110	78	107	85	83	57
1904 ..	74	43	115	79	109	82	92	58
1905 ..	74	35	120	76	113	82	96	60
1906 ..	Information not available.							
1907 ..								
1908 ..								
1909 ..	64	46	106	73	107	90	87	60
1910 ..	71	46	118	68	108	69	70	65
1911 ..	75	50	114	78	109	82	84	56
1912 ..	73	50	117	83	115	88	91	55
1913 ..	76	50	114	85	107	86	85	51
1914 ..	74	52	115	81	118	80	86	59
1915 ..	74	51	112	86	112	87	90	56
1916 ..	75	50	108	90	108	86	84	49
1917 ..	76	48	104	79	115	80	91	60
1918 ..	67	43	111	78	111	270	88	58
1919 ..	70	40	103	80	110	90	78	58
1920 ..	68	49	100	75	111	87	91	52
1921 ..	68	40	112	86	106	80	88	60
1922 ..	68	46	112	81	104	83	85	60

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Ratodero ..	3,057	3,170	3,549	4,281	5,411	5,565	1,891	1,735	1,887
Larkana ..	10,643	13,188	12,019	14,543	16,097	17,723	5,819	7,155	6,643
Kambar ..	3,518	6,133	5,341	4,807	6,286	7,613	2,034	3,305	2,922
Bubak ..	2,759	..	..	3,300	3,227	2,820	1,463	..	..
Sehwan ..	4,294	4,524	4,624	5,244	4,749	4,423	2,312	2,367	2,434
Total ..	24,271	27,015	25,533	32,175	38,770	38,144	13,319	14,562	13,886

Town.	Males— <i>contd.</i>			Females.					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Ratodero ..	2,322	2,966	3,060	1,366	1,435	1,662	1,959	2,445	2,505
Larkana ..	8,044	8,836	10,273	4,824	6,033	5,376	6,499	7,261	7,450
Kambar ..	2,626	3,468	4,410	1,484	2,828	2,419	2,181	2,818	3,203
Bubak ..	1,688	1,670	1,445	1,296	..	..	1,612	1,557	1,375
Sehwan ..	2,825	2,536	2,401	1,982	2,157	2,190	2,419	2,213	2,022
Total ..	17,505	19,476	21,589	10,952	12,453	11,647	14,670	16,294	16,555

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS, 1921).

Taluka	Religion.				Education.	
	Hindu.	Mussal- man.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Mirokhan ..	4,060	40,103	..	..	562	6
Ratodero ..	11,603	40,745	..	169	1,922	71
Larkana ..	18,457	59,982	12	432	4,624	625
Kambar ..	10,779	66,638	1	28	2,739	60
Labdaria ..	11,489	57,004	15	256	2,359	94
Warah ..	7,843	50,312	4	20	1,776	36
Mehar ..	7,814	46,668	..	8	1,780	44
Kakar ..	6,210	37,982	..	22	2,021	19
Dadu ..	5,685	40,179	24	4	1,539	96
Johi ..	5,052	26,756	..	271	1,169	..
Sehwan ..	8,140	33,184	3	6	1,931	143
Total ..	97,132	499,553	59	1,216	22,422	1,194

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race, numbering more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.					
	Mirokhan.	Ratodero.	Larkana.	Kambar.	Labdarla.	Warah.
<i>Hindu.</i>						
Lohana ..	3,556	10,983	16,219	9,582	10,003	6,272
<i>Musalman.</i>						
Arab ..	1,146	82	6,111	4,624	4,801	1,966
Baloch ..	13,461	7,352	12,816	19,879	11,556	9,980
Brohi ..	2,098	1,266	1,097	4,431	2,306	3,443
Sindhi ..	7,716	21,804	23,461	25,578	27,979	13,138
Sheikh ..	715	1,232	4,708	2,430	2,288	870

Caste, tribe or Race, numbering more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.					District Total.
	Mehar.	Kakar.	Dadu.	Johi.	Sehwan.	
<i>Hindu.</i>						
Lohana ..	6,612	5,489	5,102	4,388	6,761	84,967
<i>Musalman.</i>						
Arab ..	913	528	827	79	782	21,859
Baloch ..	12,878	12,291	10,009	9,120	5,750	1,25,092
Brohi ..	2,406	1,016	578	489	655	19,785
Sindhi ..	3,699	4,398	3,935	2,887	6,605	1,41,200
Sheikh ..	418	281	624	312	534	14,412

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1920-21.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available ..		2,928,969	3,227,172	3,233,851	3,235,879	3,241,804
Not available for cultivation.		681,652	872,563	844,355	843,446	833,532
A. Forest lands ..		67,779	58,541	58,810	60,001	59,496
B. Others ..		613,873	814,022	785,545	783,445	774,036
Available for cultivation ..		2,247,317	2,354,609	1,733,179	2,392,433	1,717,529
A. Unoccupied ..		979,758	924,556	280,451	895,880	219,563
B. Occupied ..		1,267,559	1,430,053	1,452,728	1,496,553	1,497,966
(1) Current fallows ..		516,713	626,032	668,837	912,904	840,077
(2) Net area cropped during the year ..		720,841	804,021	783,891	583,649	658,829
A. Irrigated ..						
By canals ..		525,693	667,677	622,210	514,755	534,267
By wells ..			3,206	4,636	5,181	4,170
Direct from river ..		195,148				
B. On rainfall ..			133,138	70,650	63,713	12,570
<i>Crops.</i>						
Cereals ..		557,297	685,797	700,255	548,867	653,565
Juari ..		176,077	277,293	187,970	88,417	109,525
Bajri ..		12,422	17,218	13,969	4,700	2,724
Paddy ..		224,513	251,551	366,690	335,699	417,393
Wheat ..		135,479	185,192	126,894	114,771	83,649
Barley ..		8,323	3,336	3,826	4,770	3,960
Other cereals ..		483	1,207	897	510	674
Pulses ..		111,864	114,853	175,032	150,692	125,974
Gram ..		23,088	27,208	28,550	18,822	19,108
Chickling Vetch ..		87,248	86,175	146,262	131,344	106,187
Other pulses ..		1,528	1,470	220	526	679
Tobacco ..		801	1,836	1,580	2,310	1,589
Sugarcane ..		147	147	181	189	118
Oil-seeds (not forest) ..		190,704	130,970	115,600	63,083	55,198
Sesame ..		5,391	8,567	9,726	1,738	3,994
Rapeseed ..		71,709	45,671	35,075	25,982	23,042
Jamba ..		72,807	71,665	54,149	31,742	28,158
Common mustard ..		40,797	5,067	16,650	3,621	4
Fibres ..		1,607	1,201	250	180	272
Cotton ..		1,550	1,080	174	128	202
Other fibres ..		57	121	76	52	70
Orchard and garden produce ..		5,337	8,526	7,840	8,768	9,484
Condiments and spices ..		1,884	2,844	1,612	2,120	2,052
Coriander ..		1,652	2,535	1,191	1,777	1,687
Other condiments and spices ..		232	309	421	343	365
Dyes ..		950	679	422	479	458
Starches ..			15	61		31
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco ..		63	63	102	105	77
Miscellaneous ..		521	4,502	711	772	1,011
Total crops ..		871,175	951,433	1,003,646	777,065	815,538
Less area twice cropped ..		150,334	147,112	219,755	193,416	156,704
Actual area cropped ..		720,841	804,021	783,891	583,649	658,829

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1892-93.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1919-20.
Cattle—	Not available					
Plough cattle ..		126,638	118,325	122,820	117,814	97,037
Bulls for breeding purposes ..			1,048	838	709	1,614
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes		*87,283	1,866	1,069	1,051	3,228
Milch cattle ..		98,912	144,061	174,780	160,306	128,465
Young stock ..		..	95,735	104,719	107,573	67,830
Total of cattle ..		312,833	360,975	404,226	387,453	298,174
Others—						
Horses or ponies ..		†17,696	16,010	14,877	12,706	10,329
Sheep ..		56,430	69,388	77,163	80,433	94,009
Goats ..		156,314	137,266	147,722	142,609	105,656
Camels ..		14,616	10,423	8,911	12,872	8,915
Mules ..		..	275	431	263	..
Donkeys ..		19,220	16,296	16,106	14,146	13,073
Total ..		264,276	249,658	265,210	272,029	231,982
Ploughs ..		Not recorded	65,361	60,276	49,147	47,450
Carts ..			10,752	14,614	20,214	13,135

* Includes young stock.

† Includes Mules.

Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1892-93.

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE
YEAR 1920-21.

Taluka.					Number of wells.	
					Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Mirokhan	..	..	..	..	462	48
Ratodero	..	..	..	..	1,009	53
Larkana	..	..	..	..	325	1,148
Kambar	..	..	..	..	120	570
Labdaria	..	..	..	..	2,803	76
Warah	..	..	..	..	386	29
Mehar	..	..	..	..	740	46
Kakar	..	..	..	..	211	474
Dadu	..	..	..	..	1,129	14
Johi	..	..	..	..	12	119
Sehwan	..	..	..	..	131	34
Total for the district ..					7,328	2,611

TABLE X

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1870-71.			1880-81.			1890-91.		
	Area irrigated.	Re-cpts.	Ex-pendi-ture.	Area irrigated.	Re-cpts.	Ex-pendi-ture.	Area irrigated.	Re-cpts.	Ex-pendi-ture.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Capital outlay up to 1921-22.									
Rs.									
1. Sukkur* 14,37,813 canal.	52,928	1,23,486	7,750	59,221	99,880	50,985	87,199	2,14,323	37,437
2. Ghar* 6,37,715 canal.	83,457	1,62,630	68,454	220,573	4,68,267	53,571	253,114	7,13,475	1,68,994
II—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
1. Western Nara...	487,713	8,81,217	74,937	175,116	4,17,884	1,04,101	207,373	5,50,666	1,06,720
2. New Feeder Western Nara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wahur canal ..	20,071	27,420	2,291	7,544	24,917	3,269	6,186	15,308	4,198
4. Marvi canal ..	6,810	8,354	..	1,061	11,733	339	4,134	12,938	3,353
5. Pritchard canal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,027	8,716	2,20,647
6. Dadu canal ..	9,797	8,199	327	Figures separately not available but included in "canals north of Kotri" in Karachi Volume.			11,078	19,661	12,998
7. Phita canal ..	14,199	14,841	634	12,106	19,763	9,896	7,806	16,342	5,733
8. Manchhar Lake.	..	..	..	} Figures included in Western Nara.			..	..	..
9. Aral canal ..	..	..	..				..	..	..
III—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.									
1. Ghar bands† ..	4,073	5,290	6,388	..	..	26,239	..	213	52,954
2. Nara bands ..	723	1,902	1,120	..	..	..	..	82	12,249

* The figures are for the whole canals upper Sind Frontier districts and the Ghar Irrigates

† The figures are for Larkana and Sukkur

WORKS.

1900-01.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.			1921		
Area irrigated.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penditure.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
99,569	2,67,757	66,251	129,846	2,18,219	55,815	105,390	2,66,479	1,69,521	100,497	2,65,681	1,97,138
274,689	7,79,759	1,84,250	365,423	8,07,106	2,91, 16	299,316	8,68,284	2,47,805	339,989	9,67,623	2,74,229
280,326	7,61,298	1,91,280	338,283	11,975	59,400	296,560	9,369	1,98,691	327,566	10,624	2,41,534
1,573	5,036	291	1,467	in clud- ed in Item I	1,121	911	included in item I	1,017	..	..	..
1,317	4,119	4,433	1,797	82	807	1,486	93	1,308	2,960	51	13,371
4,847	14,284	2,960	5,057	20	657	4,836	54	723	4,546	..	8,077
10,861	24,499	13,847	11,128	1,335	8,952	8,905	521	10,397	13,015	437	40,800
12,126	27,678	13,382	16,484	252	3,517	16,186	378	8,325	13,894	210	18,717
7,566	17,365	7,138	6,597	380	775	5,520	380	14,411	4,202	171	2,630
22,390	52,981	2,901	18,687	..	..	9,764	..	..	14,576	..	..
10,848	22,535	1,412	17,728	in clud- ed in Item I	1,815	6,941	included in item I	11,836	..	..	..
5,363	14,796	46,572	574	323	8,230	657	2,671	11,581	691	87	20,727
4,285	12,020	61,264	3,406	2,078	15,778	2,136	400	124,524	2,753	622	94,813

The Sukkur canal irrigates Larkana, Sukkur and the Larkana and upper Sind Frontier district. district, where the bands are situated.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Land Improvements Loans Act, 1883.		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	25,165	6,979	12,638	2,805
1896-97	26,435	11,362	6,425	9,220
1897-98	14,250	13,547	1,884	8,645
1898-99	19,198	15,383	8,020	4,225
1899-1900	42,123	27,619	22,165	17,196
1900-01	8,614	19,609	47,375	8,824
1901-02	33,941	18,952	49,084	14,362
1902-03	88,039	16,725	44,367	43,501
1903-04	1,31,326	38,659	69,661	75,271
1904-05	1,57,295	56,123	82,210	62,354
1905-06	1,36,782	61,430	83,923	72,556
1906-07	68,296	86,779	69,790	68,456
1907-08	61,988	85,082	62,438	56,281
1908-09	80,876	96,641	54,564	74,233
1909-10	1,00,130	94,321	1,19,149	1,05,721
1910-11	1,01,923	81,067	1,22,677	1,06,698
1911-12	2,30,994	2,19,009	} Under both	the Acts.
1912-13	1,88,197	2,26,180		
1913-14	1,57,286	1,91,697		
1914-15	1,38,239	1,70,306		
1915-16	1,14,590	1,59,506	} Under both	the Acts.
1916-17	1,31,743	1,48,544		
1917-18	1,43,816	1,43,328		
1918-19	2,31,028	1,71,418		
1919-20	5,18,801	2,53,179		
1920-21	3,15,478	2,81,010		
1921-22	4,21,645	3,19,215		

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES
(At Larkana).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajrl.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpen- ter.	Ablebodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or Horse- keeper.
							Per diem	Per diem	Per diem	Per ensem.
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1896	..	13	10	14	16	15	12	0 12	0 14	8 0
1897	..	12	10	16	13	15	12	0 14	1 0	8 0
1898	..	13	9	17	20	14	12	0 14	1 0	8 0
1899	..	13	9	18	27	14	12	0 14	1 0	8 0
1900	..	12	12	18	12	14	13	1 0	1 2	8 0
1901	..	12	12	17	22	14	12	1 0	1 2	9 0
1902	..	13	13	16	17	14	12	1 0	1 2	9 0
1903	..	13	12	18	16	14	12	1 1	1 2	9 0
1904	..	13	10	25	20	17	14	1 1	1 2	10 0
1905	..	12	11	22	15	15	16	1 1	1 2	10 0
1906	..	11	9	14	16	13	18	1 4	1 4	10 0
1907	..	13	7	16	17	16	20	1 4	1 4	10 0
1908	..	8	5	11	11	11	20	1 4	1 4	10 0
1909	..	8	6	14	12½	8½	21	1 4	1 4	10 0
1910	..	9	7½	13	13	13	21	1 4	1 4	10 0
1911	..	11	7	15	15	16	24	1 4	1 8	10 0
1912	..	9½	6	10	9½	12	22	1 4	1 4	10 0
1913	..	9	6	13	12½	11	22	Information not recorded.		
1914	..	10	8	13	13	10	22	Do.		
1915	..	7	8	10	11	8½	22	Do.		
1916	..	8½	8	15	14	9½	17	Do.		
1917	..	7	5	8	7	8	16	Do.		
1918	..	4½	3½	4½	4	6	17	Do.		
1919	..	6½	3½	7	7½	5	18	Do.		
1920	..	6½	3	7½	6½	6½	18	Do.		
1921	..	3½	3½	6	6½	4½	11½	2 4	2 8	15 0

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1901-02.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1921-22.
			Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.
1. Area— Reserved... Protected	Not available.	Not available.	{ 86 58	89 494	96 615	96 0
Total ..	..	..	86 58	89 494	96 615	96 0
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber ..			1,117	1,840	2,664	4,434
(2) Firewood ..			5,467	7,735	10,438	40,634
(3) Grazing ..			1,894	3,091	515	2,148
(4) Babul pods ..			539	260	2,839	1,226
(5) Lac ..			..	..	..	..
(6) other products ..			1,337	2,955	2,640	6,394
3. Receipts ..			10,354	15,881	19,096	54,826
4. Expenditure ..			5,970	13,613	16,226	50,145
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation..			2,213	3,853	3,929	5
6. Area closed to graz- ing.			8,962	3,853	3,929	3,200

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS ANTI

Taluka.	Description.	Period.	Previous Settlement.		
			Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Mirokhan ..	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1908-09 ..	....	....	....
Ratodero ..		Do. ..	121,214 19	2,45,899 6	2 15 9
Larkana ..		Do. ..	98,865 0	3,55,754 0	2 14 4
Kambar ..		Do. ..	146,264 0	3,21,779 4	2 3 2
Labdaria ..		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	70,750 8	2,36,071 14	3 2 0
Warah ..		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	68,471 25	2,58,117 3	3 10 0
Mehar ..		1904-05 to 1913-14 ..	74,858 32	3,03,085 1	3 12 0
Kakar ..		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	110,687 10	1,86,930 6	3 3 0
Dadu ..		1892-93 to 1911-12 ..	46,515 0	1,24,710 0	2 11 0
* Juhl ..		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	161,177 37	1,22,941 5	2 5 0
† Sehwan ..		1890-91 to 1911-12 ..	49,355 22	1,44,372 14	2 14 0

* Special Manchhur rates area

† The following dehs of Taluka

1 Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro,

The Special rates for these

Deh Dalh ..

Deh Chorlo ..

Deh Badro, Kandhi ..

Radhak and Malirri ..

‡ Rate includes Dubarion

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

Current (irrigational) Settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Date of Introduction.	No. of groups.	Kharif.					
		Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Flow aided by lift.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1909-10 ..	4 {	....	5 0	3 12	2 8	2 14	3 6
		....	3 0	2 0	1 4	1 10	1 14
Do. ..	4 {	....	4 12	3 12	2 8	2 14	3 6
		....	3 0	2 0	1 4	1 10	1 14
Do. ..	4 {	....	5 12	3 12	2 12	....	3 4
		....	4 6	3 4	2 4	....	2 12
Do. ..	4 {	....	5 12	3 0	2 0	....	2 12
		....	3 6	2	1 8	....	2 4
1908-09 ..	3 {	4 14	4 14	3 12	3 2	3 5	3 9
		3 14	3 14	3 2	2 10	2 12	3 0
1912-13 ..	4 {	....	5 4	3 8	2 8	....	3 4
		....	3 8	2 4	1 8	....	2 0
1914-15 ..	4 {	....	5 4	3 4	2 10	2 8	2 14
		....	4 0	2 12	2 4	....	2 12
1908-09 ..	3 {	4 8	4 8	3 6	2 14	3 0	3 4
		3 12	3 12	2 12	2 6	2 8	2 11
1912-13 ..	1	....	4 0	3 0	2 8	2 10	2 12
Do. ..	4	....	3 8	2 8	2 0	2 2	2 4
Do. ..	2 {	....	4 0	3 0	2 8	2 10	..
		....	3 8	2 8	2 0	2 2	..

12 as. for Sallabi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out:—

4 Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

dehs for both Kharif and rabi are:—

Rs. a. p.

1 0 0 per acre.

0 12 0 per acre.

0 8 0 per acre.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement		
	Description.	Period.	Lift.	Salabl.	Bozl.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mirokhan	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1908-09	{ 4 0 2 0	{ 3 12 2 0	{ 3 12 2 0
Batodero		Do.	{ 3 12 2 0	{ 3 12 2 0	{ 3 12 2 0
Larkana		Do.	{ 3 12 3 4	{ 3 12 3 4	{ 3 12 3 4
Kamhar		Do.	{ 4 0 3 8	{ 3 0 2 8	{ 3 0 2 8
Labdaria		1893-94 to 1907-08	{ 4 0 3 10	{ 3 12 3 4	{ 3 8 3 2
Warah		1898-99 to 1911-12	{ 3 8 2 8	{ 3 8 2 4	{ 3 8 2 4
Mehar		1904-05 to 1913-14	{ 4 0	{ 3 4 2 12	{ 3 10 3 0
Kakar		1893-94 to 1907-08	{ 4 0	{ 3 6 3 2	{ 3 6 3 2
Dadu		1892-93 to 1911-12	{ 4 0	{ 3 0	{ 3 0
* Johi		1898-99 to 1911-12	{ 3 8	{ 2 8	{ 2 8
† Sehwan		1890-91 to 1911-12	{ 4 0 3 8	{ 3 0 2 8	{ 3 0 2 8

* Special Manchhur rates are

† The following dehs of Taluka

1 Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro,

The special rates for

Deh Dalh ..

Deh Chorlo ..

Deh Badro, Khandhi, }

Rodhak and Malirri .. }

‡ Rate includes Dubarl on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

showing rates per acre for highest and lowest Groups.

Rabi.					Wells.	
Sailabi aided by lift or flow.	Bosi aided by lift or flow.	Flow.	Lift aided by flow.	Flow aided by lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
4 12	4 12	5 8	4 12	} ....	....	....
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0			
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	} ....	....	....
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0			
4 12	4 12	5 8	} ....	....	....	....
4 4	4 4	....			
4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	} 4 0	....	....
3 8	3 8	2 8	3 8			
4 12	4 8	} ....	....	....	....	....
4 4	4 2					
4 8	4 8	} ....	....	....	....	....
3 4	3 4					
3 12	4 2	} ....	....	....	{ 2 4 2 0 }	....
3 4	3 8					
4 6	4 6	} ....	....	....	....	...
4 2	4 2					
4 0	4 0	....	....	....	2 8	...
3 8	3 8	2 8	....	....	2 0	..
4 0	4 0	3 0	}	{ 4 0 3 8	2 8 2 0	....
3 8	3 8	2 8				

Rs. 0-12-0 for Sailabi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out :—

4 Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

these dehs for both Kharif and rabi are :—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0-12-0 per acre.

Rs. 0-8-0 per acre.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous settlement.		Current (irrigational) Settlement showing		
	Description.	Period.	Temporary wells.		Barani
			Kharif.	Rahi.	Barani.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mirokhan ..	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1908-09 ..	....	....	....
Ratodero ..		Do. ..	....	....	....
Larkana ..		Do. ..	....	....	....
Kambar ..		Do. ..	....	....	....
Labdarla ..		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	....	....	....
Warah ..		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	....	....	1 0
Mehar ..		1904-05 to 1913-14 ..	....	....	0 8
Kakar ..		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	2 8	3 8	0 8
Dadu ..		1892-93 to 1911-12 ..	....	....	0 8
* Johi ..		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	....	....	1 8 0 8
† Sehwan ..		1890-91 to 1911-12 ..	....	....	....

* Special Manchhur rates are

† The following dehs of Taluka

1 Dakh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro,

The special rates for these

Dehs Dakh ..

Deh Chorlo ..

Deh Badro, Khandhi, }
Rodhak and Malirri. }

‡ Rate includes Dubari on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

rates per acre for highest and lowest Groups.

Kharif and Rabi.							River.
Barani with stream.	Barani with black water and hill stream.	Rel Barani.	Band Barani.	Hill stream (flow.)	Hill stream (lift) and kacha wells in Barani lands.	Barani with black water only rabi.	Kharif. ploughed.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
....
....	3 0
....	3 0
....
....
1 0
....	3 0
3 0
....	2 8
....	1 12	....	..	..	....	3 0	..
....	..	{ 0 8 0 8	0 8 0 8	1 12 1 4	} 1 4	....	2 8

Re. 0-12-0 for Sallabi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out :—

4 Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Mallrri.

dehs for both Kharif and rabi are :—

Re. 1 per acre.

Re. 0-12-0 per acre.

Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

hill streams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing			
	Description.	period.	Kachas.			
			Kharif.		Rabi.	
			Un-ploughed.	Ploughed.	Un-ploughed.	Sirko.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mirokhan	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1908-09	..	..	..	..
Ratodero		Do.	1 8	3 0	1 8	0 8
Larkana		Do.	1 8	3 0	1 8	..
Kambar		Do.	..	..	..	..
Labdaria		1893-94 to 1907-08	..	..	..	..
Warah		1898-99 to 1911-12	..	..	..	..
Mehar		1904-05 to 1913-14	1 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 0 \\ 2 \ 12 \end{array} \right\}$	1 8	0 8
Kakar		1893-94 to 1907-08	..	..	..	..
Dadu		1892-93 to 1911-12	2 8	3 0	1 8	..
Johl *		1898-99 to 1911-12	..	..	..	..
Sehwan †		1890-91 to 1911-12	2 8	3 0	1 8	..

* Special Manchhur rates are

† The following dehs of Taluka

1 Dalh, 2 Chorlo, 3 Badro,

The special rates for these

Dehs Dalh ..

Deh Chorlo ..

Deh Badro, Khandhl. }

Rodhak and Mallrri. }

† Rate includes Dubarl on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Dubari.			Bahul groves (Huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Un-watered.						
Watered.	Ploughed.	Un- ploughed.				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 14 \\ 1 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	61,834 17	2,40,573 0	3 14 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 14 \\ 1 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	57,507 36	2,14,168 2	3 11 7
2 0	1 0	0 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 14 \\ 1 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	79,209 25	3,49,558 13	4 7 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 8 \\ 1 \ 4 \end{array} \right\}$	68,340 14	3,38,403 7	4 15 3
1 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	....	56,030 0	2,57,215 0	4 9 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	73,727 25	3,17,244 10	4 4 10
2 0	0 8	0 8	1 10	70,809 6	2,82,813 1	4 0 0
1 0	0 10	0 10	1 6	62,965 19	2,28,562 8	3 10 0
2 0	0 8	0 8	0 12	51,860 0	1,58,587 0	3 1 0
1 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	94,302 29	1,21,008 6	1 5 0
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 8 \\ 2 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	0 8	0 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	41,736 38	1,12,101 7	2 13 0

Rs. 0-12-0 for Sailahi of all kinds.

Sehwan have been leased out.

4 Kandhi, 5 Radhuk, 6 Malirri.

dehs for both Kharif and rahi are :—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0-12-0 per acre.

Rs. 0-8-0 per acre.

hillstreams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in									
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1. Offences against Public tranquility ..	44	20	44	47	31	28	8	6	11	38
2. Murder ..	17	11	18	59	11	32	19	..	15	23
3. Culpable Homicide ..	1	10	20	25	26	39	29	28	42	40
4. Rape ..	..	8	..	3	1	2	6	1	1	..
5. Hurt, Criminal force, and assault, including grievous hurt ..	130	145	190	413	191	99	106	64	128	167
6. Dacoity and Robbery..	9	16	17	63	29	24	23	6	22	14
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	390	316	377	379	310	397	541	331	379	318
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code..	308	352	349	403	263	237	289	175	278	288
9. Bad livelihood ..	180	252	103	184	103	60	117	177	71	56
10. Police ..	18	50	47	65	43	60	55	39	52	30
11. Salt Law ..	17	2	16	8	6	3	5	3	1	1
12. Excise ..	24	23	24	11	14	14	13	10	9	17
13. Forest ..	11	..	21	7	6	10	9	47	52	56
14. Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal ..	74	23	21	39	41	57	123	82	46	13
16. Other offences ..	461	392	336	434	201	129	262	235	232	270
Total ..	1,684	1,620	1,583	2,140	1,276	1,191	1,605	1,204	1,339	1,326

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in									
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Original.</i>										
Persons tried by—										
Subordinate Magistrates ..	5,142	5,163	5,335	5,684	4,898	3,808	4,287	4,790	5,569	6,050
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates ..	3,561	3,064	2,681	2,211	2,056	1,574	2,100	2,033	1,804	1,485
Court of Sessions ..	94	180	183	161	112	115	118	106	184	80
Total ..	8,797	8,407	8,202	8,056	7,066	5,497	6,505	6,929	7,557	7,615
<i>Appellate.</i>										
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates ..	353	446	240	139	92	101	175	106	148	78
Number of appellants to Court of Sessions ..	187	156	173	156	117	164	208	114	135	117
Total ..	540	602	413	295	209	265	383	220	283	195
<i>Revisional.</i>										
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate ..	14	15	9	7	6	3	1	2	3	2
Number of applicants for Revision by Court of Sessions ..	25	29	94	22	20	25	71	18	28	30
Total ..	39	44	103	29	26	28	72	20	31	32
Grand Total ..	9,376	9,053	8,718	8,380	7,301	5,790	6,960	7,169	7,871	7,842

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE

Year.	Original.					
	Number of Suits brought in					
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.			District Judge's Court.		
	For money or movable property.	Title of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title of other Suits.	Total.
1913	5,325	639	5,964	1	6	7
1914	5,622	571	6,193	1	7	8
1915	6,341	645	6,986	..	3	3
1916	6,932	788	7,720	..	17	17
1917	5,914	628	6,542	..	1	1
1918	6,026	548	6,574	1	5	6
1919	6,646	595	7,241	..	1	1
1920	6,279	494	6,773	15	1	16
1921	5,894	470	6,364	..	..	..

Year.	Original— <i>contd.</i>		Appeal.	
	Value of Suits brought in		Total Number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1913	1,735,644	81,053	77	4
1914	1,388,313	81,054	87	2
1915	1,196,125	23,255	64	2
1916	1,651,234	16,890	44	9
1917	816,382	5,200	56	3
1918	945,766	23,098	38	7
1919	1,694,349	15,500	66	5
1920	1,936,501	14,415	65	4
1921	1,988,787	..	45	2

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION

Year.	Regis- tration offices.	Affecting immovable property.			Affecting mov- able property.		Total receipts.	
		Docu- ments re- gistered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Docu- ments regis- tered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra- ordinary fees and fines.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ..	10	3,089	12,22,203	6,637	108	185	6,822	4,603
1902 ..	10	3,504	11,66,960	7,486	115	213	7,699	4,903
1903 ..	10	4,518	21,09,769	10,209	121	275	10,484	5,770
1904 ..	10	4,456	19,33,455	9,778	125	278	10,056	5,902
1905 ..	10	4,564	19,90,199	14,440	154	479	14,919	1,196
1906 ..	10	4,464	19,71,454	14,683	181	582	15,265	1,370
1907 ..	10	4,259	20,69,832	14,141	190	594	14,735	1,400
1908 ..	10	4,522	20,97,375	15,056	220	611	15,667	1,518
1909 ..	10	6,724	27,34,094	19,105	219	551	19,656	1,337
1910 ..	10	6,978	27,62,632	18,297	251	720	19,017	1,773
1911 ..	11	8,572	34,15,046	22,109	246	751	22,860	1,977
1912 ..	11	9,274	38,97,538	23,251	223	697	23,946	1,904
1913 ..	11	9,588	38,26,864	24,593	223	651	25,244	1,831
1914 ..	11	9,424	40,64,903	25,123	272	869	25,992	1,825
1915 ..	11	10,326	44,80,643	27,650	254	713	28,363	1,997
1916 ..	12	11,661	52,48,931	31,517	229	688	32,205	2,301
1917 ..	12	9,256	43,67,551	25,559	279	762	26,321	2,317
1918 ..	12	12,749	55,19,770	34,007	195	478	34,485	2,342
1919 ..	12	17,140	77,47,581	47,460	279	690	48,150	3,100
1920 ..	12	11,063	70,06,258	36,197	241	635	36,832	2,804
1921 ..	12	12,419	73,70,460	40,111	233	608	40,749	2,679
1922 ..	12	10,825	74,55,781	39,835	209	604	40,439	2,476

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

Police Station.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra Guards,	
						Officers.	Men.
1. Larkana ..	2	10	42	273	327	..	....
2. Dhamrah ..	..	1	3	6	10	..	....
3. Kambar ..	..	1	7	17	25	..	....
4. Drigh ..	..	1	3	6	10	..	....
5. Ratodero ..	..	1	7	17	25	..	....
6. Mirokhan ..	..	1	5	15	21	..	....
7. Dokri ..	..	1	5	15	21	..	....
8. Warah ..	..	1	6	19	26	..	....
9. Mehar ..	1	1	6	18	26	..	....
10. Radhan ..	..	1	4	8	13	..	....
11. Khairpur Nattan Shah ..	..	1	7	19	27	..	....
12. Dadu ..	..	1	5	15	21	..	....
13. Rukan ..	..	1	3	7	11	..	....
14. Juhl ..	..	1	8	20	29	..	....
15. Tando Rahimkhan ..	..	1	6	12	19	..	....
16. Sehwan ..	1	1	8	18	28	..	....
Total ..	4	25	125	485	639	..	....

Summary of the District.

At District quarters	Head ..	1	9	32	244	286	..	...
At 11 taluka and Police stations	..	3	16	70	195	284	..	....
At 17 outposts	..	..	..	17	22	39	..	....
Reserve	..	..	..	6	24	30	..	....
Total	{ Armed	..	..	43	221	264	..	....
in the	{ Unarmed	4	25	32	140	201	..	....
District.	{ Mounted	..	..	50	124	174	..	....
Total	..	4	25	125	485	639	..	....
Sanctioned strength.		*4	25	125	485	639	..	....

* Note.—Out of the 4 Inspectors 3 are Circle Inspectors in charge of the Divisions and one is a Prosecuting Inspector.

TABLE XXI—JAILS

Name and class of Jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups ..	183	123	306	..	..	..	..	..	24	52
Total ..	183	123	306	..	..	..	..	..	24	52

Name and class of Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in									
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups ..	55	46	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22
Total ..	55	46	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22

Name and class of Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in									
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups ..	25	18	17	117'03	107'04	149'04	204'03	153'03	157'04	141'03
Total ..	25	18	17	117'03	107'04	149'04	204'03	153'03	157'04	141'03

Note.—Figures of 3rd class Sub-Jails and lock-ups from 1896 to 1900 are included in table XXI of Sukkur and Karachi districts and are not separately available.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue* ..	18,11,437	17,73,786	21,57,442	21,54,796	24,62,515	23,45,764	21,31,205
Stamps* ..	1,34,912	1,26,010	1,09,358	1,05,889	1,01,968	1,01,402	1,06,724
Income-tax* ..	63,594	40,194	44,178	38,025	38,028	36,441	34,249
Excise* ..	85,170	1,01,390	1,00,904	89,191	1,18,488	1,28,556	1,49,850
Local Fund† ..	3,52,556	2,90,675	3,28,982	2,49,218	2,59,482	2,59,795	2,76,383
Other Sources‡ ..	59,304	62,605	60,980	17,93,459	18,02,715	18,07,298	17,12,913
Total ..	25,06,973	23,94,660	28,01,844	44,30,577	47,83,196	46,79,256	44,11,323

Head of Revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue* ..	24,28,476	22,69,174	26,52,913	24,81,177	26,22,406	25,92,852	23,92,070
Stamps* ..	1,12,996	1,20,530	1,21,769	1,21,556	1,27,589	1,31,423	1,52,978
Income-tax* ..	34,443	31,084	27,828	33,546	31,321	33,318	34,782
Excise* ..	1,63,578	2,24,038	2,51,620	2,53,549	2,52,735	2,79,264	3,02,153
Local Fund† ..	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011	3,16,209	3,29,988	3,52,445	3,38,943
Other Sources‡ ..	20,50,998	21,32,507	23,72,251	19,71,203	20,60,671	26,09,923	38,08,300
Total ..	50,71,790	50,54,655	57,39,392	51,77,240	54,24,710	59,99,225	70,29,226

Head of Revenue realized.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue* ..	24,51,486	23,91,070	23,30,594	21,66,307	14,35,024	33,67,338
Stamps* ..	1,48,063	1,31,145	1,85,796	1,59,445	1,93,355	2,14,984
Income-tax* ..	38,397	54,463	58,647	67,356	82,799	90,105
Excise* ..	3,11,767	3,22,795	3,05,611	3,82,202	4,56,871	3,80,800
Local Fund† ..	1,95,483	1,80,254	1,72,824	3,38,578	4,58,280	6,23,347
Other Sources‡ ..	21,48,639	30,95,609	28,98,276	36,59,638	30,81,819	32,69,918
Total ..	52,93,835	6,175,336	59,51,247	67,73,526	57,08,148	79,46,492

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI which show the revenues of the district.

†Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡Exclusive of Forest Revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Income- Tax.	Excise.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mirokhan	3,33,706	6,079	7,408	9,558
2. Ratodero	2,61,298	9,281	10,242	22,966
3. Larkana	4,92,886	1,00,500	18,324	1,62,356
4. Kambar	5,47,692	13,349	15,108	43,701
5. Labdaria	3,35,898	5,408	10,293	16,905
6. Warah	4,88,325	7,502	6,699	17,247
7. Mehar	3,84,899	33,811	8,422	23,181
8. Kakar	2,37,400	5,083	6,878	12,336
9. Dadu	1,46,880	5,205	1,576	13,393
10. Johi	67,998	3,459	3,190	6,876
11. Sehwan	70,356	25,307	1,965	52,281
Total ..	33,67,338	2,14,984	90,105	3,80,800

Taluka.	Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mirokhan	1,90,978	15,881	5,63,610
2. Ratodero	2,92,221	17,195	6,13,203
3. Larkana	7,27,652	4,55,516	19,57,234
4. Kambar	2,48,847	27,144	8,95,841
5. Labdaria	1,59,880	18,084	5,46,468
6. Warah	5,11,021	21,518	10,52,312
7. Mehar	4,16,843	19,446	8,86,602
8. Kakar	1,55,804	14,772	4,32,273
9. Dadu	3,74,185	12,940	5,54,179
10. Johi	1,13,835	8,656	2,04,014
11. Sehwan	78,652	12,195	2,40,756
Total ..	32,69,918	6,23,347	79,46,492

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Net Land Revenue ..					
1. Arrears ..	13,452	32,153	16,509	40,978	57,354
2. Current ..	16,29,726	21,49,617	24,79,160	19,41,959	20,44,137
3. Total ..	16,43,178	21,81,770	24,95,669	19,82,937	21,01,491
II.—Deductions—					
1. Remissions ..	2,02,513	73,938	79,779	91,415	1,27,323
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	768	97	864	3,860	2,847
3. Total ..	2,03,281	74,035	80,643	95,275	1,30,170
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears ..	12,684	32,056	15,645	37,118	54,507
2. Current ..	14,27,213	20,75,679	23,99,381	18,50,544	19,16,814
3. Total ..	14,39,897	21,07,735	24,15,026	18,87,662	19,71,321
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears ..	9,885	25,756	7,287	24,253	27,222
2. Current ..	13,97,859	20,65,471	23,66,761	18,06,056	18,98,375
3. Total ..	14,07,744	20,91,227	23,74,048	18,30,309	19,25,597
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears ..	2,799	6,300	8,358	12,865	27,285
2. Current ..	29,354	10,208	32,620	44,488	18,439
3. Total ..	32,153	16,508	40,978	57,353	45,724

LAND REVENUE

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,724	71,057	1,08,789	1,65,470	75,657	81,742	67,347	1,17,892
25,67,836	23,55,427	19,57,419	23,87,167	21,86,291	25,40,452	26,37,096	21,92,263
26,13,560	24,29,481	20,66,208	25,52,637	22,61,948	26,22,194	27,04,443	23,10,155
1,26,940	88,248	1,19,805	53,740	1,51,883	50,199	56,539	1,93,470
3,898	506	43,322	90,651	4,051	6,299	6,992	1,881
1,30,838	88,754	1,63,127	1,44,394	1,55,934	56,498	63,531	1,95,351
41,826	73,552	65,467	74,816	71,606	62,596	42,103	63,626
24,40,896	22,67,179	18,37,614	23,33,427	20,34,408	2,50,400	25,98,809	20,51,178
24,82,722	23,40,731	10,03,081	24,08,243	21,06,014	25,65,696	26,40,912	21,14,804
13,214	30,336	27,135	36,178	30,869	30,794	17,637	20,508
23,95,452	21,95,606	17,10,476	22,96,408	19,84,130	24,67,555	25,05,384	10,94,486
24,08,666	22,31,942	17,37,611	23,32,586	20,14,999	24,98,349	25,23,021	20,14,994
28,612	37,216	38,332	38,638	40,737	31,803	24,466	43,118
45,444	71,573	1,27,138	37,019	50,279	35,544	93,425	56,692
74,056	1,08,789	1,65,470	75,657	91,016	67,347	1,17,891	99,810

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Net Land Revenue—					
1. Arrears ..	99,820	75,086	72,388	1,14,894	1,11,079
2. Current ..	26,14,355	23,01,595	27,93,638	24,58,456	28,01,875
3. Total ..	27,14,175	23,76,681	28,66,026	25,73,350	29,12,954
II.—Deductions—					
1. Remissions ..	1,10,364	1,06,148	1,43,412	1,13,469	2,29,001
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	9,173	9,362	8,711	10,975	26
3. Total ..	1,19,537	1,15,510	1,52,123	1,24,444	2,29,027
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears ..	54,204	39,333	39,365	51,722	45,977
2. Current ..	25,40,433	22,21,838	26,74,538	23,97,184	26,37,951
3. Total ..	25,94,637	22,61,171	27,13,903	24,48,906	26,83,928
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears ..	31,580	21,914	26,296	24,333	25,870
2. Current ..	24,87,939	21,67,074	25,75,527	22,81,026	26,09,599
3. Total ..	25,19,519	21,88,988	26,01,823	23,05,359	26,35,469
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears ..	22,623	17,418	12,367	27,389	20,107
2. Current ..	52,495	54,764	90,713	1,16,158	28,352
3. Total ..	75,118	72,182	1,12,080	1,43,547	48,459

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48,459	58,830	41,019	18,206	20,652	27,632	27,896	21,177
28,64,587	31,26,784	24,39,123	29,92,759	28,20,086	20,40,516	27,59,006	25,91,992
29,13,046	31,85,614	24,80,142	30,10,965	28,40,738	20,68,148	27,86,902	26,13,169
1,79,289	3,17,820	73,149	2,45,280	5,16,678	3,66,417	1,34,070	3,54,895
568	652	....	29	1,401	919	209	108
1,79,857	3,18,472	73,149	2,45,309	5,18,079	3,67,336	1,34,279	3,55,003
43,927	29,631	39,468	17,929	20,489	27,340	25,208	16,748
26,89,262	28,37,511	23,67,525	27,47,727	23,02,170	16,73,472	26,27,415	22,41,418
27,33,189	28,67,142	24,06,993	27,65,656	23,22,659	17,00,812	26,52,623	22,58,166
15,075	11,668	28,335	6,608	7,998	9,600	15,394	8,704
26,59,283	28,14,488	23,60,452	27,33,396	22,87,028	16,63,316	26,16,052	22,37,122
26,74,358	28,26,156	23,88,787	27,45,004	22,95,026	16,72,916	26,31,446	22,45,826
28,851	17,964	11,133	11,321	12,491	17,740	9,814	8,044
29,979	23,022	7,073	9,331	15,142	10,156	11,363	4,296
58,830	40,986	18,206	20,652	27,633	27,896	21,177	12,340

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Receipts from.	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors.	1. License fees .	418	279	366	419
B. Country Spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still head duty	1,14,473	81,945	1,16,388	1,18,815
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	4,174	2,827	4,264	4,231
	Total ..	1,18,647	84,772	1,26,652	1,23,046
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	....	6,971	10,378	9,346
	2. License fees ..	....	....	....	....
	3. Gain on Sale proceeds ..	....	25,576	2,361	3,814
	Total ..	....	*32,547	12,739	13,160
D. Drugs other than opium.	1. Fees on per- mits ..	18,061	10,479	22,786	21,321
	2. License fees ..	24,480	17,059	25,103	22,217
	Total ..	42,541	27,538	47,889	43,538
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	5	1	17	181
	2. Opium ..	1,631	1,088	1,633	1,634
	Total ..	1,636	1,089	1,650	1,815
	Total Gross Revenue ..	1,63,242	*1,46,225	1,83,296	1,81,978

* For the whole.

Note 1.—The figures under 1901-02 are for the revenue year, those under 1902-03

Note 2.—Figures for the previous years are included

EXCISE

1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
408	509	507	456	456	456	456
1,17,494	1,32,900	1,46,952	1,41,929	1,44,667	1,34,229	1,37,182
4,220	4,321	4,289	4,100	4,274	5,810	16,730
1,21,714	1,37,221	1,51,241	1,46,029	1,48,941	1,40,039	1,53,912
9,597	7,647	11,247	11,037	11,242	9,000	11,170
5,107	5,937	6,184	6,627	6,966	6,736	6,574
5,795	2,393	3,319	4,441	7,364	5,450	6,629
20,499	15,977	20,750	22,105	25,572	21,186	24,373
25,498	31,943	38,820	53,817	53,674	54,655	57,235
20,703	22,413	18,847	20,973	24,996	28,273	7,125
46,201	54,356	57,667	74,790	78,670	82,928	84,360
77	138	173	170	203	49	40
1	....	....	....	....	....	2
78	138	173	170	203	49	42
1,88,900	2,08,201	2,80,338	2,43,550	2,53,842	2,44,653	2,63,113

of Sind.

for the 8 months ending 31st March 1903 and the rest for full financial year.
in table XXIV of Sukkur and Karachi districts.

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Receipts from	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	456	456	507	509
B. Country Spirit and fermented liquors. {	1. Still-head duty ..	1,40,543	1,36,517	1,39,453	1,56,243
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	17,888	19,063	25,266	28,218
	Total ..	1,58,431	1,55,580	1,64,719	1,84,461
C. Opium and preparations. its {	1. Duty ..	10,730	10,310	11,090	11,380
	2. License fees ..	7,884	5,318	7,835	7,416
	3. Gain on Sale proceeds ..	20,215	17,706	23,833	24,467
	Total ..	38,828	33,334	42,758	43,263
D. Drugs other than opium. {	1. Fees on per- mits ..	54,401	56,148	67,294	59,555
	2. License fees ..	24,729	28,531	31,139	41,107
	Total ..	79,130	84,679	98,433	1,00,662
E. Miscellaneous .. {	1. Abkari ..	56	182	308	264
	2. Opium ..	101	2	2	9
	Total, ..	157	184	310	273
	Total Gross Revenue ..	2,77,002	2,74,233	3,06,727	3,29,168

EXCISE—*contd.*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
510	5	1,359	860	911	435
1,48,997	1,43,622	1,33,407	1,83,030	1,84,560	1,16,599
25,505	45,473	46,818	67,809	85,990	61,779
1,74,502	1,89,095	1,80,225	2,50,839	2,70,550	1,78,378
10,990	....	....	....	....	....
7,773	8,812	13,325	15,472	25,550	24,917
26,376	35,870	27,712	27,952	27,424	26,845
45,139	44,682	41,037	43,424	52,974	51,762
69,731	74,807	62,575	66,561	88,762	99,565
49,014	39,274	39,887	39,509	64,321	77,078
1,18,745	1,14,081	1,02,462	1,06,070	1,53,083	1,76,643
204	132	136	76	123	178
....	....	....	148	6	248
204	132	136	224	129	426
3,39,100	3,47,995	3,25,219	4,01,417	4,77,647	4,07,644

TABLE XXV—STAMPS

Sale-proceeds.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	92,558	83,954	70,679	66,538	64,458
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	41,827	41,403	38,238	38,977	37,150
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	4,229	3,740	4,290	2,139	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis ..	645	426	448	846	650
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	36,953	37,228	33,500	35,992	36,500
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,34,385	1,25,357	1,08,917	1,05,515	1,01,608

Sale-proceeds.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	63,021	64,992	69,376	72,791	73,637
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	38,421	41,420	43,403	47,059	47,973
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis ..	383	828	891	738	728
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	38,038	40,586	42,512	46,296	47,242
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps ..	....	6	....	25	3
Total ..	1,01,442	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,850	1,21,610

TABLE XXV—STAMPS —*contd*

Sale-proceeds.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	73,635	77,889	80,930	90,493	91,653
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	47,640	49,064	50,203	61,792	....
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis ..	1,368	1,460	1,614	1,944	2,246
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	46,206	47,601	48,458	59,845	54,358
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps ..	66	3	131	....	....
Total ..	1,21,275	1,26,953	1,31,133	1,52,285	1,48,257

Sale-proceeds.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	77,727	1,00,097	1,02,600	1,05,017	1,20,093	5,97,187
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundis ..	2,779	3,344	3,772	3,076	3,539	18,756
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	50,260	81,774	83,059	81,789	01,352	4,42,592
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,30,766	1,85,215	1,89,431	1,89,882	2,14,984	10,58,535

TABLE XXVI-A—

Year.				Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.	
				Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
					Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	..	..	..	12	182	..	..
1896-97	..	..	..	20	203	..	..
1897-98	..	..	..	13	202	..	..
1898-99	..	..	..	13	198	..	..
1899-1900	..	..	..	14	200	..	..
1900-01	..	..	..	14	206	..	..
1901-02	..	..	..	12	198	..	..
1902-03	..	..	..	15	333	1	12
1903-04	..	..	..	4	72	..	..
1904-05	..	..	..	3	45	..	..
1905-06	..	..	..	2	58	..	..
1906-07	..	..	..	2	53	..	..
1907-08	..	..	..	2	90	..	..
1908-09	..	..	..	6	140	..	..
1909-10	..	..	..	6	142	..	..
1910-11	..	..	..	5	125	..	..
1911-12	..	..	..	1	30	..	..
1912-13	..	..	..	5	139	..	..
1913-14	..	..	..	5	122	..	..
1914-15	..	..	..	6	171	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	6	159	..	..
1916-17*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-19	..	..	..	17	517	..	..
1919-20	..	..	..	12	283	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	9	156	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	8	178	..	..

INCOME TAX

Part III—Securities.		Part IV—Other Sources.		Total.	
Assessee.	Net collections.	Assessee.	Net collections.	Assessee.	Net collections.
			Rs.		Rs.
..	..	2,528	44,850	2,540	45,032
..	..	2,586	15,324	2,606	45,527
..	..	2,776	19,348	2,789	49,550
..	..	2,894	52,105	2,907	52,303
..	..	2,913	53,098	2,927	53,298
..	..	2,876	56,502	2,890	56,708
..	..	2,780	54,196	2,792	54,394
..	..	2,958	59,918	2,974	60,263
..	..	1,038	36,995	1,042	37,067
..	..	1,209	44,007	1,212	44,052
..	..	1,041	37,588	1,043	37,646
..	..	1,006	37,866	1,008	37,919
..	..	982	35,195	984	35,285
..	..	947	32,684	953	32,823
..	..	955	32,717	961	32,859
..	..	890	29,745	895	29,870
..	..	822	26,910	823	26,940
..	..	913	30,526	918	30,665
..	..	932	30,752	937	30,874
..	..	963	32,286	969	32,457
..	..	947	33,403	953	33,562
..	..	929	30,014	929	30,014
..	..	1,269	49,908	1,269	49,908
..	..	1,316	59,084	1,333	59,601
..	..	939	72,937	951	73,220
..	..	754	79,907	763	80,063
..	..	737	68,711	745	68,889

* Details about Larkana town for year 1916-17 are not included as they are not available.

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATION

year.				Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.	
				Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
					Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	..	..	..	1,847	21,015	430	9,808
1896-97	..	..	..	1,897	21,530	447	10,147
1897-98	..	..	..	2,020	23,085	481	11,016
1898-99	..	..	..	2,077	23,901	507	11,684
1899-1900	..	..	..	2,102	24,154	511	11,758
1900-01	..	..	..	1,977	22,739	547	12,689
1901-02	..	..	..	1,908	21,945	530	12,103
1902-03	..	..	..	2,008	23,170	561	13,005
1903-04	..	..	..	..	..	657	14,008
1904-05	..	..	..	..	..	760	16,968
1905-06	..	..	..	..	..	655	14,644
1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	595	13,447
1907-08	..	..	..	..	..	599	13,444
1908-09	..	..	..	..	..	608	13,520
1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	620	13,792
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	584	12,944
1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	552	12,340
1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	613	13,788
1913-14	..	..	..	..	..	623	14,076
1914-15	..	..	..	..	..	636	14,344
1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	608	13,688
1916-17	..	..	..	36	700	524	11,561
1917-18	..	..	..	26	501	625	14,611
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	279	7,230
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :—Details about Larkana town for the year 1916 17

OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
Assessee.	Net collections.	Assessee.	Net collections.	Assessee.	Net collections.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
139	5,294	112	8,733	2,528	44,850
135	5,159	107	8,488	2,586	45,324
157	5,943	118	9,304	2,776	49,348
185	7,077	125	9,443	2,894	52,105
167	6,351	133	10,835	2,913	53,098
190	7,267	162	13,807	2,876	56,502
173	6,572	169	13,576	2,780	54,196
231	8,840	158	14,903	2,958	59,918
207	8,108	174	14,879	1,038	36,995
226	8,694	223	18,345	1,209	44,007
208	8,029	178	14,915	1,041	37,588
214	8,155	197	16,263	1,006	37,866
208	7,854	175	13,897	982	35,195
184	6,937	155	12,227	947	32,684
194	7,264	141	11,661	955	32,717
173	6,387	133	10,414	890	29,745
157	5,964	113	8,606	822	26,910
168	6,412	132	10,326	913	30,526
176	6,586	133	10,090	932	30,752
196	7,427	131	10,515	963	32,286
199	7,518	140	12,197	947	33,403
202	7,384	167	10,369	929	30,014
271	10,006	347	24,191	1,269	49,908
424	12,819	613	39,035	1,316	59,081
50	3,466	889	69,471	939	72,937
..	..	754	79,907	754	79,907
..	..	737	68,711	737	68,711

are not included as they are not available

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>				
Provincial Rates	1,38,912	1,35,499	1,46,281	1,59,183
Education	11,043	19,548	27,657	1,557
Medical	1,416	3,531	994	1,017
Scientific and other Minor Departments .. .. .	....	....	....	118
Civil Works	355	355	355	8,218
Contributions	20,209	12,107	11,740	74,809
Pounds	2,736	2,463	1,315	643
Miscellaneous	9,792	8,701	7,682	3,673
Total	1,87,463	1,82,204	1,96,024	2,49,218
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	5,382	5,754	6,398	6,062
Education	57,414	60,460	71,488	65,130
Medical	3,384	5,005	6,424	17,106
Scientific and other Minor Departments	211	135	134	1,753
Civil Works	1,16,810	1,04,183	88,492	89,175
Contributions	16,496	15,746	13,881	10,699
Miscellaneous	2,981	4,808	2,714	7,974
Total	2,02,678	1,96,091	1,89,531	1,97,899

LOCAL BOARD

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,60,082	1,48,620	1,48,595	1,56,951	1,50,152	1,70,397
1,651	1,601	1,488	1,463	1,326	1,250
674	933	46	648	113	133
332	617	922	1,770	2,066	2,705
7,701	11,350	14,225	10,290	19,526	21,244
87,837	92,830	1,04,342	1,05,372	1,00,914	1,12,946
487	2,168	2,416	1,767	830	260
718	1,676	4,349	3,038	2,375	4,076
2,59,482	2,59,795	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011
6,432	7,104	7,676	7,065	6,733	7,303
66,491	76,352	81,989	95,041	93,085	1,02,912
17,384	20,860	19,241	26,571	18,424	17,284
1,677	1,600	1,478	8,480	2,673	2,177
90,341	1,28,413	1,81,456	1,53,022	1,45,331	1,23,087
10,763	12,391	12,602	8,192	19,916	11,627
7,383	11,455	11,112	12,615	10,339	9,697
2,00,471	2,58,175	3,15,554	3,10,986	2,96,501	2,74,087

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Particulars.				1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>							
Provincial Rates	..	..	..	1,68,310	1,68,946	1,68,880	1,80,745
Education	..	..	..	1,489	5,201	1,142	812
Medical	..	..	..	166	886	82	206
Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	..	..	1,322	989	993	825
Civil Works	..	..	..	22,023	24,080	24,519	29,831
Contributions	..	..	..	1,19,058	1,33,647	1,53,345	1,27,047
Pounds	..	..	..	606	31	334	473
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3,242	1,321	836	1,004
Total				3,16,216	3,35,101	3,50,131	3,40,943
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>							
Administration	..	..	..	7,909	8,465	2,413	2,547
Education	..	..	..	1,12,978	1,18,187	1,30,588	1,30,953
Medical	..	..	..	19,398	21,865	17,767	24,506
Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	..	..	6,101	6,296	7,103	8,978
Civil Works	..	..	..	1,33,113	1,51,522	1,78,795	1,80,843
Contributions	..	..	..	15,869	19,060	17,829	12,994
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5,139	3,698	3,945	8,149
Total				3,00,507	3,29,293	3,58,440	3,68,970

* This figure

† This figure

LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,87,452	1,62,407	1,63,573	1,70,096	85,721	2,04,966
751	1,232	965	2,051	2,780	*13,341
449	226	148	101	107	246
1,256	1,355	1,017	2,387	2,013	1,616
14,655	21,981	10,200	30,395	3,293	19,788
1,60,689	2,27,628	2,79,035	2,82,143	3,46,940	3,39,633
238	—1,074	1,073	—2,169	2,518	....
2,598	290	681	17,873	4,377	3,006
3,68,088	4,14,045	4,56,692	5,02,877	4,47,749	6,42,596
2,241	3,157	3,645	7,707	10,430	12,120
1,23,213	1,50,939	1,96,543	2,33,687	2,68,098	2,98,693
24,447	21,772	26,398	29,440	35,633	30,832
7,453	5,560	8,143	12,625	8,077	10,450
1,51,408	2,03,733	2,00,203	2,34,543	1,72,681	1,57,203
19,610	16,379	11,781	11,211	11,137	10,955
4,991	13,734†	3,067	6,087	2,629	3,761
3,33,363	4,15,274	4,49,780	5,35,300	5,08,685	5,24,014

Includes refunds of Rs. 11,444.

Includes an amount of Rs. 13,200 spent on purchase of war bonds.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.		1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board ..		62,981	17,840	26,648	60,230	54,700
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan ..		....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Ratodero ..	11,619	9,829	9,599	10,769	8,405
Do.	Larkana ..	13,628	19,385	12,367	15,316	12,517
Do.	Kambar ..	11,137	12,028	10,400	9,189	12,184
Do.	Labdaria ..	10,155	12,139	8,996	11,007	9,136
Do.	Warah ..	7,908	10,837	9,953	7,966	8,557
Do.	Mehar ..	9,985	11,697	13,717	7,436	9,806
Do.	Kakar ..	9,739	10,097	9,972	5,228	6,394
Do.	Dadu ..	10,308	4,717	6,304	7,059	5,101
Do.	Johi ..	8,527	2,215	6,482	5,918	3,129
Do.	Sehwan ..	7,876	1,102	7,089	8,996	341
Total ..		1,63,663	1,11,940	1,21,527	1,49,114	1,30,270
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..		60,528	30,623	61,482	27,810	55,114
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan ..		....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Ratodero ..	11,115	14,008	10,519	11,665	8,225
Do.	Larkana ..	18,984	21,770	10,960	16,628	11,470
Do.	Kambar ..	17,576	11,228	9,053	10,285	7,915
Do.	Labdaria ..	11,272	11,087	8,734	12,500	8,357
Do.	Warah ..	10,973	10,101	5,571	12,464	7,063
Do.	Mehar ..	12,226	9,202	9,519	15,195	8,518
Do.	Kakar ..	7,684	9,468	6,771	14,165	6,523
Do.	Dadu ..	5,078	7,819	10,537	8,024	6,148
Do.	Johi ..	8,930	3,404	5,211	7,416	3,820
Do.	Sehwan ..	8,313	2,989	6,626	12,781	4,580
Total ..		1,72,681	1,31,699	1,45,013	1,48,843	1,27,733

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,703	22,213	1,20,657	1,19,051	1,13,104	1,72,116	1,89,581	2,13,681
....
9,727	10,216	5,222	6,412	8,135	8,429	5,291	7,710
14,141	13,206	16,493	11,853	13,894	10,084	10,487	8,873
11,197	13,630	4,482	11,163	11,381	11,673	8,903	3,842
11,076	9,339	9,342	7,577	8,561	8,447	6,852	7,279
11,360	11,017	5,604	3,933	7,165	8,440	8,379	3,238
12,019	11,315	6,658	6,905	12,103	10,606	10,469	5,581
6,774	8,211	7,242	5,825	6,730	6,434	6,102	3,375
5, 54	4,641	3,834	4,075	5,081	4,317	4,279	3,439
3,345	3,069	3,994	1,670	4,391	2,764	4,764	3,536
5,723	3,557	3,950	3,740	5,478	5,818	4,375	—759
1,42,429	1,10,414	1,87,478	1,82,204	1,96,023	2,49,218	2,59,482	2,59,795
54,612	12,307	10,687	1,20,333	1,17,330	1,43,596	1,10,340	1,85,664
....
7,644	7,248	9,909	6,750	8,406	6,013	5,959	9,458
10,856	12,493	18,141	14,577	14,659	7,578	8,137	10,276
7,473	14,655	11,849	11,275	10,087	7,034	6,131	10,400
9,355	11,585	10,053	7,998	8,567	6,166	6,403	7,476
6,322	9,960	9,422	7,673	4,877	5,643	5,569	6,871
8,952	10,430	12,043	6,477	7,328	7,917	6,412	12,148
8,520	7,727	5,842	6,435	5,138	5,956	4,607	5,497
4,578	5,029	5,482	6,142	5,081	3,586	2,906	4,192
4,626	2,793	3,903	4,021	4,043	1,291	1,885	2,161
6,350	4,300	5,347	4,410	4,015	3,119	3,072	4,032
1,29,288	98,529	2,02,678	1,96,091	1,98,531	1,97,899	2,00,471	2,58,175

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
District Local Board ..	2,12,464	2,13,010	2,07,353	2,38,650	2,40,467
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan ..	....	....	....	....	....
Do. Ratodero ..	6,641	5,339	6,691	4,866	5,315
Do. Larkana ..	9,701	10,061	10,773	9,004	9,744
Do. Kambar ..	8,442	10,887	10,600	13,777	13,113
Do. Labdaria ..	6,403	6,601	5,846	8,630	8,768
Do. Warah ..	6,228	6,218	9,849	6,303	6,320
Do. Mebar ..	11,457	11,764	11,334	12,045	14,161
Do. Kakar ..	5,359	4,751	5,973	4,783	5,950
Do. Dadu ..	3,564	4,918	3,648	4,812	4,777
Do. Johi ..	3,295	3,842	1,421	4,571	3,347
Do. Sehwan ..	2,829	3,878	3,814	5,620	4,255
Total ..	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011	3,16,217
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
District Local Board ..	2,33,967	2,44,563	2,22,512	2,08,340	2,28,785
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan ..	....	....	....	....	....
Do. Ratodero ..	6,405	5,414	5,571	4,016	6,158
Do. Larkana ..	12,861	9,364	9,858	7,871	9,211
Do. Kambar ..	10,745	10,416	10,770	9,192	8,782
Do. Labdaria ..	8,232	6,521	6,551	8,320	7,433
Do. Warah ..	9,990	7,484	9,710	6,082	6,088
Do. Mehar ..	14,135	12,375	10,636	10,954	15,429
Do. Kakar ..	6,699	3,267	6,980	5,454	5,227
Do. Dadu ..	4,819	3,667	3,310	3,851	6,204
Do. Johi ..	4,170	3,835	6,873	4,464	3,028
Do. Sehwan ..	3,531	4,080	3,730	5,543	4,162
Total ..	3,15,554	3,10,986	2,96,501	2,74,087	3,00,507

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*concl'd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,63,355	2,78,955	2,51,477	2,96,375	3,34,898	3,79,051	4,42,143	3,95,955	5,73,624
5,480	5,373	6,808	6,145	5,734	4,004	4,989	3,805	7,233
5,214	5,612	7,187	6,293	8,103	5,180	5,823	4,623	4,011
9,927	8,323	9,301	8,464	8,886	7,682	10,081	4,633	10,844
9,166	8,210	11,454	7,440	8,465	9,431	9,436	5,773	12,251
8,497	8,453	9,435	9,166	7,709	9,664	7,681	7,022	8,068
7,284	7,401	8,472	7,116	7,703	8,237	8,476	13,799	7,868
9,313	9,681	12,669	11,137	11,567	10,310	5,473	4,479	6,619
4,922	5,774	7,101	6,862	6,940	4,063	5,730	4,706	3,649
5,884	5,195	6,814	4,541	7,344	9,753	2,533	5,053	4,632
2,899	3,350	4,365	2,056	2,884	3,870	1,256	3,772	629
3,160	3,804	5,860	2,493	3,812	5,447	—744	4,129	3,168
3,35,101	3,50,131	3,40,943	3,68,088	4,14,045	4,56,692	5,02,877	4,47,749	6,42,596
2,58,565	2,86,827	2,86,445	2,60,196	3,17,314	3,68,170	4,80,251	4,55,589	4,82,579
5,480	5,314	6,277	6,026	6,104	6,274	3,892	5,140	3,351
5,214	6,271	6,109	5,782	6,041	7,868	4,842	3,595	4,172
9,927	10,211	10,302	7,005	9,185	10,767	7,343	5,906	7,353
9,166	8,290	13,117	7,753	13,029	9,592	8,692	8,002	5,527
8,497	8,279	9,849	7,727	10,981	10,548	7,320	6,955	5,216
7,284	5,982	8,324	7,594	11,371	8,237	5,667	5,602	3,433
9,313	9,309	9,740	10,542	17,982	6,208	5,129	5,028	4,460
4,922	5,238	5,866	7,180	8,622	4,063	2,268	4,835	3,709
5,884	5,272	6,962	5,573	6,364	8,736	5,044	4,937	1,418
2,899	3,644	2,717	2,838	4,108	3,870	1,817	1,353	1,062
3,160	3,803	3,262	5,147	4,173	5,447	3,035	1,741	1,734
32,923	3,58,440	3,68,970	3,33,363	4,15,274	4,49,780	5,35,300	5,08,685	5,24,014

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854	Bubak .. {					
	Receipts ..	5,863	5,406	5,702	5,313	4,760
	Expenditure ..	4,932	8,088	5,479	5,053	4,976
1862	Kambar .. {					
	Receipts ..	10,745	13,217	13,411	12,982	15,003
	Expenditure ..	13,935	11,843	10,736	12,283	10,992
1855	Larkana .. {					
	Receipts ..	46,695	44,832	50,100	47,087	47,441
	Expenditure ..	45,091	44,347	52,549	47,291	48,613
1862	Ratodero .. {					
	Receipts ..	9,272	8,079	9,895	10,170	10,171
	Expenditure ..	6,748	8,461	9,055	13,355	10,532
1854	Schwan .. {					
	Receipts ..	12,367	12,551	14,019	14,293	15,575
	Expenditure ..	12,712	14,855	14,578	12,019	15,323

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854	Bubak .. {					
	Receipts ..	4,889	5,883	5,186	6,138	5,880
	Expenditure ..	5,649	6,116	5,404	5,435	5,577
1862	Kambar .. {					
	Receipts ..	24,157	24,810	23,883	29,108	28,712
	Expenditure ..	17,518	24,106	31,251	20,599	27,467
1855	Larkana .. {					
	Receipts ..	65,889	63,926	64,705	66,320	71,917
	Expenditure ..	69,730	62,927	61,262	67,131	62,330
1862	Ratodero .. {					
	Receipts ..	18,943	21,276	19,766	21,794	22,407
	Expenditure ..	13,898	30,192	20,503	21,672	21,592
1854	Schwan .. {					
	Receipts ..	15,637	15,077	15,293	15,900	15,548
	Expenditure ..	14,297	13,438	15,359	16,300	15,988

MUNICIPALITIES.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,528	5,657	5,979	5,919	6,593	6,336	6,007	5,604
5,549	5,352	5,814	5,519	7,222	6,112	6,251	5,267
14,794	16,865	16,466	17,377	18,102	20,293	21,711	21,074
13,715	19,127	21,831	18,088	16,521	21,118	18,886	25,558
48,601	50,655	61,057	53,910	61,923	62,066	74,126	54,990
52,259	50,590	64,908	67,609	57,284	52,482	62,729	66,657
13,648	12,900	12,707	14,113	16,529	18,302	23,008	15,402
13,384	13,501	10,200	13,484	15,076	15,226	16,623	10,633
14,239	14,405	13,754	14,131	14,435	15,434	14,825	14,181
15,397	14,746	14,805	13,711	15,024	14,834	14,255	15,481

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,499	10,882	6,861	5,825	7,295	15,525	17,712	8,195	7,959
6,030	5,980	10,487	5,923	7,537	11,997	10,479	10,673	15,485
39,692	33,872	31,782	30,475	30,219	44,650	51,863	60,542	53,895
43,421	27,375	37,848	27,387	33,071	29,360	49,199	50,621	50,042
68,060	70,305	69,403	75,331	72,442	1,35,580	1,15,456	1,35,247	1,18,107
70,420	65,361	79,528	69,401	72,229	1,25,046	1,08,781	1,17,033	1,29,518
30,710	29,975	30,971	31,658	34,711	44,372	51,123	48,758	45,064
22,804	25,993	30,759	32,357	28,816	50,034	44,761	56,014	46,380
16,248	17,033	17,862	17,242	16,336	23,845	95,280	22,156	19,021
16,161	17,901	18,261	16,421	15,556	20,652	90,648	21,088	22,614

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
1. Mirokhan ..	Hindu ..	4,060	2,230	1,830
	Musalman ..	40,103	22,115	17,988
	All religions ..	44,163	24,345	19,818
2. Ratodero ..	Hindu ..	11,603	6,172	5,431
	Musalman ..	40,745	22,793	17,952
	All religions ..	52,517	29,050	23,467
3. Larkana ..	Hindu ..	18,457	10,283	8,174
	Musalman ..	59,982	33,464	26,518
	All religions ..	78,883	43,982	34,901
4. Kamhar ..	Hindu ..	10,779	5,953	4,826
	Musalman ..	66,638	36,893	29,745
	All religions ..	77,446	42,869	34,577
5. Labdaria ..	Hindu ..	11,489	6,451	5,038
	Musalman ..	57,004	31,828	25,176
	All religions ..	68,764	38,444	30,320
6. Warah ..	Hindu ..	7,843	4,354	3,489
	Musalman ..	50,312	27,818	22,494
	All religions ..	58,179	32,187	25,992
7. Mehar ..	Hindu ..	7,814	4,264	3,550
	Musalman ..	46,668	25,956	20,712
	All religions ..	54,490	30,227	24,263
8. Kakar ..	Hindu ..	6,210	3,358	2,852
	Musalman ..	37,982	21,052	16,930
	All religions ..	44,214	24,427	19,787
9. Dadu ..	Hindu ..	5,685	3,121	2,564
	Musalman ..	40,179	22,654	17,525
	All religions ..	45,892	25,794	20,098
10. Johi ..	Hindu ..	5,052	2,703	2,349
	Musalman ..	26,756	14,540	12,216
	All religions ..	32,079	17,380	14,699
11. Sehwan ..	Hindu ..	8,140	4,118	4,022
	Musalman ..	33,184	18,388	14,796
	All religions ..	41,333	22,512	18,821
Larkana District Total ..	Hindu ..	97,132	53,007	44,125
	Musalman ..	499,553	277,501	222,052
	All religions ..	597,960	331,217	266,743

OF LITERATES 1921 (CENSUS).

Literate.			Percentage of literate to total population.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
295	292	3	7	13	0.2
267	241	26	1	1	0.2
562	533	29	1	2	0.1
1,431	1,348	83	12	22	2
487	452	35	1	2	0.2
1,922	1,803	119	4	6	1
3,424	3,164	260	19	31	3
1,142	1,017	125	2	3	0.5
4,624	4,227	397	6	10	1
1,885	1,798	87	17	30	2
845	736	109	1	2	0.3
2,739	2,542	197	4	6	0.5
1,569	1,518	51	10	24	1
762	703	59	1	2	0.2
2,359	2,246	113	3	6	0.4
1,087	1,020	67	14	23	2
686	566	120	1	2	0.5
1,776	1,588	188	3	5	0.5
1,158	1,123	35	15	26	1
618	565	53	1	2	0.3
1,780	1,692	88	3	6	0.3
1,373	1,302	71	22	39	3
642	575	67	2	3	0.4
2,021	1,883	138	5	8	1
1,048	966	82	18	30	3
471	440	31	1	2	0.2
1,539	1,420	119	3	6	0.6
757	648	109	14	24	5
337	305	32	1	2	0.3
1,169	1,017	152	4	6	1
1,435	1,214	221	18	29	5
489	433	56	1	2	0.4
1,931	1,652	279	5	7	1
15,462	14,393	1,069	16	27	2
6,746	6,033	713	1	2	0.3
22,422	20,603	1,819	4	6	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
<i>A—Institutions.</i>						
1. Secondary Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	..	..
Middle (English) Schools	{ Institutions	..	3	3	3	4
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	188	221	269	313
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	..	..
Total Secondary Schools	{ Institutions	..	3	3	3	4
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	188	221	269	313
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary Schools.	{ Institutions	..	88	86	89	82
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	3,321	3,166	3,457	3,650
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	2	3	3	1
(a) Local Board	{ Institutions	..	7	7	7	8
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	657	724	767	841
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	27	24	23	80
(b) Municipal	{ Institutions	..	1	1	2	3
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	31	31	66	113
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	15	12
(c) Aided	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Unaided	{ Institutions	..	308	290	256	233
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	7,969	7,092	5,998	5,860
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	1,965	1,917	1,496	1,432
(e) Indigenous	{ Institutions	..	404	384	354	326
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	11,078	11,313	10,288	10,464
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524
Total Primary Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	..	..
3. Technical and other special Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	..	..	..	..
Total Public	{ Institutions	..	407	387	357	329
	{ Pupils .. { Male	..	11,266	11,534	10,528	10,733
	{ Pupils .. { Female	..	1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524
Total		..	13,260	13,478	12,067	12,257
						12,097

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
....
....
....
6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7
383	501	483	504	484	488	514	524
....
6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7
383	501	483	504	484	488	514	524
....
82	83	83	122	113	131	138	145
3,542	3,692	3,847	4,775	5,414	5,886	5,952	6,583
1	1	....	83	80	84	81	96
8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8
858	931	946	1,021	1,112	1,134	1,124	1,109
70	68	....	....	..	..	..	..
2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
81	78	73	103	27	21	17	20
....	....	....	17	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	..	..	1	1
....
....	....	....	....	..	..	100	80
211	202	195	201	258	262	251	244
5,173	5,008	5,007	5,376	8,374	6,688	6,216	5,390
1,250	1,125	1,162	1,317	148	1,582	1,357	1,195
303	295	288	332	380	402	399	399
9,654	9,709	9,873	11,275	14,927	13,729	13,311	13,102
1,321	1,194	1,162	1,422	228	1,666	1,538	1,371
....	....	....	....	..	(1)	(1)	(1)
....	....	....	....	..	(54)	(61)	(61)
....
309	302	295	339	386	439	406	406
10,037	10,210	10,356	11,779	15,411	(1) 14,217	(1) 13,825	(1) 13,626
1,321	1,194	1,162	1,422	228	(54) 1,666	(60) 1,538	(61) 1,371
11,358	11,404	11,518	13,201	15,639	15,883 (54)	15,363 (60)	14,997 (61)

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

CLASS of Institutions.				1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.			
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>											
1. Advanced	..	{	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
			Pupils	..	Male		
					Female		
2. Private Elementary	..	{	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
			Pupils	..	Male		
					Female		
3. Total Private	..	{	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
			Pupils	..	Male		
					Female		
Total				..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	{	Institutions	..	407	387	357	329	328		
			Pupils	..	Male	..	11,266	11,531	10,528	10,733	10,631
					Female	..	1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524	1,466
Total				..	13,260	13,478	12,067	12,257	12,097		
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils.</i>											
1. Percentage of male Scholars to male population of School going age.				..	..	..	..	..
2. Percentage of female Scholars to female population of School going age.				..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of School going age.				..	..	..	..	..

OF INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
....	....	1	7	7	24	29	24
....	....	18	51	54	284	455	297
....	....	....	4	4	40	47	51
....	....	232	228	223	124	187	158
....	....	2,532	2,707	2,531	+48 1,324 +702	2,080	+48 1,511 +660
....	....	705	564	587	338	467	395
....	....	233	235	230	+65 196	216	+85 229
....	....	2,550	2,758	2,585	2,310	2,535	2,468
....	....	705	568	591	443	514	531
....	....	3,255	3,326	3,176	2,753	3,049	2,999
309	302	528	574	616	605	622	635
10,037	10,210	12,906	14,537	17,096	16,527	16,360	16,094
1,321	1,194	1,867	1,090	819	2,109	2,052	1,902
11,358	11,404	14,773	16,527	18,815	18,636 (54)	18,412 (60)	17,996 (61)
....	....	24'8	27'3	33'8	31'1	30'8	30'3
....	....	4'0	4'4	1'8	4'6	4'4	4'2
....	....	11,092	9,040	14,128	10,900	10,146	9,676
....	....	14'2	10'8	16'8	13'0	12'1	11'5

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>						
1. Secondary Schools.	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle (English) Schools ..	Institutions ..	8	8	8	10	9
	Pupils ..	596	660	668	702	711
Total Secondary Schools ..	Pupils ..	596	660	668	702	711
	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary Schools	Institutions ..	143	163	167	172	181
	(a) Local Board ..	Pupils ..	6,918	7,990	8,092	8,723
(c) Municipal ..	Pupils ..	78	77	79	81	184
	Pupils ..	9	9	9	9	10
(e) Aided ..	Pupils ..	2	2	1	..	8
	Pupils ..	2	2	2	2	2
(d) Unaided ..	Pupils ..	29	24	21	46	47
	Pupils ..	115	125	113	138	125
(e) Indigenous ..	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..	27
Total Primary Schools ..	Pupils ..	234	227	206	227	198
	Pupils ..	5,098	5,109	4,595	5,094	4,231
(e) Indigenous ..	Pupils ..	1,085	1,234	1,043	1,185	980
	Pupils ..	1,280	1,438	1,236	1,404	1,297
3. Technical and other special Schools ..	Pupils ..	358	401	384	410	392
	Pupils ..	13,166	14,272	13,903	15,115	14,315
Total Public ..	Pupils ..	1,280	1,438	1,236	1,404	1,297
	Pupils ..	13,672	14,932	14,571	15,817	15,026
Total ..		15,042	16,370	15,807	17,221	16,323

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
....	....	....	..	..	..	1	1	1
....	....	....	..	..	..	262	239	270
....	....	....	..	..	..	..	2	2
9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7
660	630	603	654	675	638	439	432	467
....	....	....	..	..	1	1	..	..
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
660	630	603	654	675	638	701	671	743
....	....	....	..	..	1	1	2	2
192	205	207	202	208	222	237	237	224
9,351	9,600	9,588	6,942	9,293	11,090	11,766	12,142	11,345
173	231	296	47	33	254	190	252	227
9	9	10	7	7	7	7	7	7
1,203	1,203	1,247	1,207	1,014	1,278	1,366	1,443	1,505
12	13	89	12	12	14	13	7	6
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
45	36	46	42	..	..	..	..	..
....
....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....	68	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	168	130	90	91	173	297	265	162
3,837	3,181	2,545	1,997	1,794	4,148	6,720	5,716	3,850
1,161	941	893	376	407	1,143	1,983	1,849	1,111
394	384	348	300	306	402	541	509	393
14,436	14,047	13,426	12,888	12,101	16,516	19,852	19,301	16,700
1,346	1,253	1,278	435	452	1,411	2,186	2,108	1,344
....
....
....
403	393	357	309	315	411	550	518	401
15,096	14,677	14,029	13,542	12,776	17,154	20,553	19,972	17,443
1,346	1,253	1,278	435	452	1,412	2,187	2,110	1,346
16,442	15,930	15,307	13,977	13,228	18,566	22,740	22,082	18,789

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.			1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
<i>A.—Institutions—contd.</i>								
1. Advanced	..	Institutions	26	5	12	31	12	
		Pupils	Male	340	59	86	293	125
			Female	50	..	104	38	..
2. Private Elementary	..	Institutions	136	218	221	232	228	
		Pupils	Male	+72	..	+30	..	+32
			Male	1,121	2,273	2,141	2,005	2,054
			Female	+827	..	+378	..	+324
			Female	433	767	575	858	809
3. Total Private	..	Institutions	+286	223	+113	263	+62	
		Pupils	Male	234	..	263	..	272
			Female	2,298	2,332	2,605	2,298	2,503
		Female	769	767	792	806	871	
Total			3,067	3,099	3,397	3,194	3,374	
Grand Total	..	Institutions	630	632	655	683	673	
		Pupils	Male	16,060	17,264	17,176	18,115	17,529
			Female	2,049	2,205	2,028	2,300	2,168
Total			18,109	19,469	19,204	20,415	19,697	
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils.</i>								
1. Percentage of male Scholars to male population of Schools going age.			30.2	32.5	32.3	34.2	33.1	
2. Percentage of female Scholars to female population of School going age.			4.5	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.7	
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils			12,461	13,425	12,802	13,586	12,856	
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of School going age.			14.8	15.8	15.3	16.2	15.3	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*concl'd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
15	33	33	41	41	13	19	18	12
145	350	341	400	447	251	315	221	104
6	54	49	98	63	10	52	10	3
276	240	243	265	218	187	235	214	94
+36	+33	+29						
2,372	2,096	2,247	2,610	2,316	1,798	2,134	2,218	683
+371	+346	+315						
1,012	1,002	951	1,000	752	677	753	725	309
+110	+95	+93						
327	306	305	300	259	200	254	232	106
2,888	2,792	2,903	3,010	2,793	2,049	2,449	2,439	787
1,128	1,151	1,093	1,101	815	687	805	744	312
4,016	3,943	3,996	4,114	3,608	2,730	3,254	3,183	1,099
730	099	662	615	574	611	804	750	507
17,981	17,469	16,932	16,552	15,569	19,203	23,002	22,411	18,230
2,474	2,401	2,371	1,539	1,267	2,099	2,992	2,854	1,658
20,458	19,873	19,303	18,091	10,836	21,302	25,994	25,265	19,888
34'0	33'0	32'0	30'8	28'9	35'7	42'7	41'0	36'9
5'4	5'3	5'2	3'4	2'8	8'3	11'0	11'3	4'2
13,651	12,776	12,024	11,666	10,547	14,059	18,677	17,692	12,515
16'3	15'2	14'3	13'9	12'6	16'8	22'3	21'1	14'9

Note.—The High School at Larkana was established in the year 1919-20 hence previous figures are not shown.

**TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN—1921-22.**

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by the District or Municipal Board.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English) ..	1	278	3	243
Primary Schools ..	..	....	231	13,083
Total ..	1	278	234	13,326

Class of Institution.	Under private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Government or District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English) ..	4	224	..	..	8	745
Primary Schools ..	162	4,961	..	..	393	18,044
Total ..	166	5,185	..	..	401	18,789

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22.			
	Provincial Funds.	District funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College .. ..	....	....	....	....
Professional Colleges .. ..	....	....	....	....
High Schools	20,546	....	....	7,530
Middle School (English)	12,145	6,200	7,500	8,442
Middle Schools (Vernacular) .. ..	....	....	....	....
Primary Schools	2,81,095	35,949	19,207	1,372
Training Schools .. ..	....	....	....	....
Technical and other Special Schools	15,167	....	....	..
Total ..	3,28,953	42,149	26,707	17,344
Scholarships ..	9,307	5,240	406	7
Miscellaneous ..	....	3,000	525	445
Grand Total ..	3,38,260	50,389	27,038	17,796

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22— <i>contd.</i>			Grand Total.
	Revenue of Native States.	Subscription.	Endowment and all other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts College
Professional Colleges
High Schools	28,076
Middle School (English)	4,157	70	38,814
Middle Schools (Vernacular)
Primary Schools	1,355	22,180	3,61,167
Training Schools
Technical and other Special Schools
Total	5,812	22,259	4,43,224
Scholarships	14,960
Miscellaneous	100	127	4,197
Grand Total	5,912	22,386	4,62,381

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1903	656,083	14,623	22·29	15,940	24·30
1904		15,223	23·20	10,839	16·52
1905 . . .		16,434	25·05	13,828	21·08
1906 .. .		12,463	19·00	20,336	31·00
1907		12,433	18·95	15,592	23·77
1908		14,933	22·76	12,153	18·52
1909		13,394	20·42	15,801	24·00
1910		14,796	22·55	14,546	22·17
1911		15,235	23·05	10,646	16·11
1912		17,401	26·33	14,008	21·20
1913		15,194	21·49	15,169	22·95
1914		16,294	24·66	13,668	20·68
1915	660,879	17,135	25·93	11,995	18·15
1916		16,906	25·58	14,125	21·37
1917		14,114	21·35	21,445	32·45
1918		9,199	13·92	47,689	72·17
1919		10,805	16·35	12,772	19·34
1920		11,570	17·50	12,370	18·72
1921		14,685	24·54	9,303	15·56
1922		13,163	22·01	7,221	12·08

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from							
Plague. ‡	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other- causes.
2	912	24	14,111	70	0	224	597
1	0	14	10,124	33	0	221	446
28	..	30	12,907	25	33	249	556
0	240	56	19,081	38	31	234	656
67	0	14	14,737	27	31	238	483
15	0	22	11,391	15	31	225	454
0	500	18	14,504	63	18	224	474
0	742	116	12,965	51	11	223	438
1	0	47	9,942	10	13	269	364
1	820	104	12,343	29	30	231	450
0	24	36	14,368	15	26	279	422
1	0	10	12,830	21	29	309	468
56	0	0	11,021	45	79	256	538
0	7	0	13,314	32	38	284	500
4	87	8	20,477	16	28	198	627
183	0	0	46,048	26	49	221	562
2	106	350	11,287	44	397	168	418
0	0	369	11,311	14	203	119	354
0	1	0	8,378	24	250	168	482
0	0	1	6,432	29	118	181	460

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Taluka or town.	Births.			Deaths.	
	Population under registration.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
<i>Talukas</i>					
Ratodero	46,952	1,165	24·81	659	14·03
Larkana	61,160	1,147	18·76	856	14·00
Mirokhan	44,163	981	22·21	493	11·16
Kambar	77,446	1,046	13·50	758	9·79
Labdaria	68,764	1,721	25·03	702	10·21
Warah	58,179	1,137	19·54	549	9·44
Mehar	64,490	1,074	19·71	447	8·21
Kakar	36,601	1,116	30·49	631	14·51
Dadu	45,892	1,399	30·48	514	11·22
Johi	32,079	681	21·22	447	13·90
Schwan	36,910	786	21·29	509	13·79
Towns .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Ratodero	5,565	203	36·48	120	21·60
Larkana	17,700	225	29·66	464	26·21
Kambar	7,613	111	14·58	83	10·90
Schwan	4,423	71	16·05	89	20·12
	697,937	13,163	22·01	7,221	12·08

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Deaths per 1,000 from							
Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
..
..	619	3	2	12	23
..	825	2	1	15	13
..	476	....	2	11	4
..	723	....	7	18	10
..	646	2	5	32	17
..	505	2	3	23	16
..	407	0	5	16	19
..	485	2	12	8	24
..	472	1	6	21	14
..	415	1	4	6	21
..	426	1	20	14	48
..
..	108	2	3	2	5
..	..	1	219	13	21	2	208
..	78	0	0	1	4
..	28	0	27	0	34
..	..	1	6,432	29	118	181	460

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number
						1896
	<i>Civil Hospital.</i>					
1	Larkana	I	About 1852 ..	16,679	{ In-door 17 .. Out-door 89 ..	124 11,065
	<i>Dispensaries</i>					
2	Mehar	III	Not known ..	3,097	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 60 ..	87 7,617
3	Kamhar	III	1883	4,769	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 68 ..	98 9,254
4	Dokri	III	1883	2,385	{ In-door 1 .. Out-door 34 ..	49 3,240
5	Ratodero	III	1891	3,816	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 71 ..	52 3,320
6	Parumal Khubchand Sehwan	III	1883	3,516	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 77 ..	146 7,131
7	Khalpur Nathanshab.	III	1903	2,288	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 50 ..	........
8	Johi	III	1906	2,593	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 38 ..	........
9	Warah	III	1915	2,986	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 18 ..	........
10	N. W. Rly., Dadu ..	VI	1893	..	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 72 ..	........
11	Mirokhan	III	1919	2,995	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 23 ..	........

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22).

of patients treated during the year.

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
112	64	106	93	127	152	145	140
6,321	5,695	6,261	7,553	13,429	16,276	16,694	14,287
93	88	85	85	98	93	74	63
6,262	5,756	6,596	6,937	10,896	9,513	10,620	11,684
64	61	83	123	113	90	71	76
0,925	5,448	5,057	7,104	8,387	9,798	6,853	6,906
21	23	17	35	26	10	16	21
1,830	1,776	1,031	1,360	2,096	2,133	2,329	2,858
21	44	47	43	47	28	69	84
1,684	2,510	4,485	4,859	6,257	7,187	7,815	9,776
124	132	94	80	131	125	114	87
9,798	9,605	10,024	13,186	16,147	13,468	12,257	10,413
....	....	....	....	..	..	7	101
....	....	....	....	..	..	12,427	8,593
....
....
....
....
....	....	....	26	31	29	26	32
....	....	....	4,084	5,278	4,695	4,700	4,979
....
....

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1905	
<i>Civil Hospital.</i>								
1	Larkana ..	I	About 1852 ..	16,679	In-door 17 ..	173		
					Out-door 89 ..	14,416		
<i>Dispensaries.</i>								
2	Mehar ..	III	Not known ..	3,097	In-door 3 ..	58		
					Out-door 60 ..	10,718		
3	Kamhar ..	III	1883	4,769	In-door 3 ..	92		
					Out-door 68 ..	8,121		
4	Dokri ..	III	1883	2,385	In-door 1 ..	16		
					Out-door 34 ..	4,187		
5	Ratodero ..	III	1891	3,816	In-door 3 ..	62		
					Out-door 71 ..	9,284		
6	Parumal Khubchand ..	III	1883	3,516	In-door 2 ..	133		
	Sehwan ..				Out-door 77 ..	9,327		
7	Khairpur Nathanshah	III	1903	2,288	In-door 2 ..	36		
					Out-door 50 ..	9,122		
8	Johi ..	III	1906	2,593	In-door 3 ..	....	
					Out-door 38 ..	....	
9	Warah ..	III	1915	2,986	In-door 2 ..	....	
					Out-door 18 ..	....	
10	N. W. Rly., Dadu ..	VI	1893	..	In-door 3 ..	60		
					Out-door 72 ..	5,536		
11	Mirokhan ..	III	1919	2,995	In-door 2 ..	....	
					Out-door 23 ..	....	

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
261	175	207	367	537	378	496	577
14,361	10,189	11,165	10,039	13,883	13,575	16,045	16,510
78	75	67	61	84	51	63	67
9,482	8,054	6,786	6,712	3,610	9,287	8,558	8,125
102	74	69	88	86	100	106	119
7,697	7,534	7,092	7,587	7,664	7,798	7,735	7,360
18	22	10	5	11	23	25	18
3,743	3,909	3,874	4,153	3,824	3,279	3,852	4,127
62	72	62	32	31	44	66	39
9,680	9,048	7,871	4,649	5,451	1,242	4,557	6,387
142	147	108	80	77	57	48	76
1,380	10,352	10,115	9,681	8,167	7,465	7,558	9,920
36	26	34	41	45	28	85	56
8,911	6,330	5,406	4,967	5,547	4,360	4,589	4,856
2	28	28	53	35	29	23	35
399	4,278	3,922	3,214	3,330	2,625	2,728	2,475
....
....
37	31	47	59	59	40	54	45
6,855	6,109	6,356	6,233	3,671	4,057	6,198	6,680
....
....

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number
						1914
<i>Civil Hospital.</i>						
1	Larkana ..	I	About 1852 ..	16,679	{ In-door 17 .. Out-door 89 ..	636 17,873
<i>Dispensaries.</i>						
2	Mehar ..	III	Not known ..	3,097	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 60 ..	65 8,558
3	Kamhar ..	III	1883	4,769	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 68 ..	127 7,325
4	Dokri ..	III	1883	2,385	{ In-door 1 .. Out-door 34 ..	30 3,765
5	Ratodero ..	III	1891	3,816	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 71 ..	70 7,547
6	Parumal Khubchand Sehwan ..	III	1883	3,516	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 77 ..	52 8,575
7	Khairpur Nathanshah ..	III	1903	2,288	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 50 ..	48 6,851
8	Johi ..	III	1906	2,593	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 38 ..	48 2,154
9	Warah ..	III	1915	2,986	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 18 ..	........
10	N. W. Rly., Dadu ..	VI	1893	..	{ In-door 3 .. Out-door 72 ..	48 4,665
11	Mitrokhan ..	III	1919	2,995	{ In-door 2 .. Out-door 23 ..	........

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
408	424	508	524	464	541	478	460
14,747	18,738	18,260	12,679	12,935	13,394	13,683	13,883
57	79	62	61	90	60	66	52
6,687	8,163	9,191	9,211	6,633	4,875	7,256	7,501
103	106	68	63	71	54	68	87
7,328	8,612	9,460	8,841	8,763	7,325	7,167	8,413
28	24	41	45	29	47	44	57
3,970	3,670	5,695	4,526	3,615	3,618	4,211	5,041
255	143	117	109	108	58	82	77
6,853	7,116	8,633	7,981	7,485	8,313	9,815	13,337
41	47	16	69	37	33	34	42
8,440	8,052	8,198	6,029	4,557	4,661	5,346	7,616
48	35	107	53	50	52	44	25
6,998	7,276	7,961	7,253	6,224	6,016	5,927	5,632
64	42	47	48	35	59	42	62
2,658	2,676	3,039	2,715	1,610	2,324	2,944	3,282
23	23	55	53	70	46	45	71
1,436	1,610	2,264	2,129	2,365	1,335	1,188	1,045
43	49	54	60	74	81	68	58
5,396	6,781	6,406	0,864	5,699	6,230	6,499	6,320
....	....	....	....	25	42	29	43
....	....	....	....	2,127	2,247	1,924	1,921

1.—Government. III.—Local and Municipal Funds dispensaries. VI.—Railway Dispensary.

Note.—No. 1 was a Municipal dispensary up to June 1st, 1909, on that date the Government Civil Hospital was opened.

TABLE XXXII--

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	465	461	489	522	562
	Rural ..	17,024	17,804	16,347	15,158	16,461
	District ..	17,489	18,265	16,836	15,680	17,023
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	236	198	197	228	11
	Rural ..	2,068	2,461	2,289	1,739	1,736
	District ..	2,304	2,659	2,486	1,967	1,747
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population of the respective areas ..	Urban ..	58.32	54.88	57.07	62.40	47.67
	Rural ..	32.76	34.77	34.98	28.99	34.22
	District ..	33.27	35.18	32.48	29.67	31.55

Particulars.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	480	456	374	475	429
	Rural ..	14,507	15,105	14,253	14,252	14,117
	District ..	14,987	15,561	14,727	14,727	14,546
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	..	3	..	11	2
	Rural ..	123	253	114	111	162
	District ..	123	256	114	122	164
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas ..	Urban ..	33.01	31.56	25.72	30.19	26.78
	Rural ..	22.80	23.94	22.39	22.28	22.15
	District ..	23.03	24.11	22.47	22.47	22.26

VACCINATION.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
579	421	396	400	467	453	454	298
15,648	14,807	1,412	13,644	15,041	15,105	12,807	12,542
16,227	15,228	14,588	14,044	15,508	15,558	13,261	12,840
23	214	12	2	3	31	18	.
1,398	1,273*	748	585	590	340	167	117
1,421	1,487	760	587	593	371	185	117
50'08	43'66	28'05	27'64	32'32	33'28	32'46	20'49
29'25	25'06	21'29	22'18	24'36	24'07	20'22	19'73
29'67	25'48	23'39	22'30	24'65	24'28	20'49	19'97

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21	1921-22.
430	449	522	467	406	368	319	450	485
14,108	14,351	15,370	16,389	13,061	10,169	11,991	11,374	14,162
14,538	14,800	15,802	16,856	13,467	10,537	12,340	11,824	14,647
	7	1	3	11	.	170		1
79	92	128	210	244	113	1,079	402	107
79	99	129	222	255	113	1,249	402	108
26'70	28'33	32'49	29'20	25'91	22'86	30'58	27'96	27'42
22'00	22'40	24'04	25'41	20'25	15'79	20'39	25'43	24'40
22'11	22'54	24'24	25'84	20'76	16'14	20'52	18'50	24'68

* Exclusive of the Figure for the 7 Talukas of the Sukkur District transferred to Larkana District.

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF
WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1896	..	126	93	..	..	..	53	440
1897	..	221	84	..	..	..	10	419
1898	..	365	93	..	..	..	7	445
1899	..	393	95	..	..	..	15	575
1900	2	70	117	..	..	..	4	991
1901	3	346	131	..	..	..	3	963
1902	3	250	63	1	..	..	9	887
1903	..	90	62	..	..	..	9	881
1904	..	43	61	6	..	..	3	799
1905	..	22	61	..	..	1	..	490
1906	..	57	75	..	..	..	2	625
1907	1	344	76	..	..	..	11	742
1908	1	190	69	..	..	..	4	1,394
1909	1	175	54	..	..	..	1	635
1910	..	95	53	..	..	..	1	691
1911	2	166	59	..	..	..	3	649
1912	..	83	84	..	..	..	..	868
1913	..	181	91	1	..	..	4	972
1914	..	135	108	..	..	..	6	1,874
1915	2	71	86	..	..	..	2	891
1916	2	} Informa- tion not available	64	} Informa- tion not available	..	..	3	1,365
1917	..		86		..	..	2	2,150
1918	1		72		..	..	..	955
1919	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	978
1920	1	..	62	..	..	..	..	756
1921	..	149	69	..	..	..	10	929

Exclusive of the figures for the seven talukas of the Sukkur district transferred to the Larkana District.

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
			Individual.	Banks and Societies.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Banks—					
1916..	..	..	..	..	..
1921..	1	135	..	7,400	31,450
1922..	1	315	..	1,55,590	76,120
1923..	1	371	9,000	2,79,463	90,845
1924..	1	427	..	4,17,440	1,11,200
1925..	1	452	5,950	5,69,864	1,23,050
2 Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916..	3	134	1,245	..	..
Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	59	1,771	1,34,989	..	40,698
Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922..	68	2,203	2,44,650	..	60,880
Non-credit 1922..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1923..	84	2,671	3,26,205	..	83,872
Non-credit 1923..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1924..	111	3,320	4,46,360	3,309	1,19,871
Non-credit 1924..	2	185	..	..	..
Credit 1925..	125	4,049	6,16,207	130	1,52,252
Non-credit 1925..	4	416	257	..	3,915
3. Non-Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1921..	1	43	860	..	..
Credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1922..	1	36	1,710	..	..
Credit 1923..	1	94	9,990	..	2,190
Non-credit 1923..	1	45	2,550	..	..
Credit 1924..	2	344	9,732	..	5,160
Non-credit 1924..	1	38	2,964	..	..
Credit 1925..	2	376	18,328	..	13,548
Non-credit 1925..	1	25	2,420	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from							
Members.	Non-members	Societies.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Govern- ment.	Reserve Fund.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
10,382	..	..	....	..	..	41,832	— 57
94,501	..	..	..	..	— 57	1,70,564	2,681
1,93,895	..	2,734	60,000	..	700	3,48,174	4,439
2,78,899	..	35,785	1,28,173	..	1,800	5,55,857	8,743
4,01,747	..	20,341	2,08,653	..	4,000	7,57,791	12,889
2,987	....	..	....	2,950	..	5,937	158
....
16,096	81	..	83,227	11,626	3,095	1,54,823	6,325
....
17,153	104	..	1,78,322	10,987	9,420	2,70,806	9,332
....
23,745	555	..	2,62,142	9,938	18,711	3,98,963	13,353
....
16,687	247	2,448	3,37,125	9,082	83,064	5,68,524	22,068
....
12,755	603	..	5,02,478	7,856	53,724	7,29,668	7,495
....	....	..	..	..	..	3,915	— 88
....
....
....
863	....	..	....	650	120	1 633	79
....
864	....	..	....	650	199	1,713	107
3,806	3,382	..	2,000	..	..	11,378	— 128
970	....	..	1,000	584	307	2,861	37
4,156	1,860	..	3,000	..	— 128	14,048	771
1,184	1,500	487	343	3,514	142
1,704	3,058	..	6,500	..	228	25,038	598
678	1,000	407	485	2,570	123

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CATALOGUED.

Pak - Gray
Gray - Pak

